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VOL. XVIII NO. 224— BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

R 101 BURSTS INTO FLAMES AND CRASHES.

TRAGIC END OF BRITISH AIRSHIP FLIGHT

—:o:—

Dashes Into Hill Near Beauvais And Bursts Into Flames

47 PERSONS KILLED: ONLY 8 SURVIVE

A National Disaster, Says King

FRENCH AIR MINISTER SALUTES THE DEAD.

R-101, the British airship which started on her experimental flight to India on Saturday crashed into a hill near Beauvais in France and burst into flames.

The tragedy, which is described as a national disaster, happened in the early hours of Sunday. Out of the 54 passengers which the ship carried, only eight have survived. Amongst those dead incude Lord Thomson, the Air Minister, Sir Sefton Bracker, the Director of Civil Aviation, Squadron Leader Palstra of the Royal Australian Air Force, and the designer of the ship Col. Richmond.

The tragedy occured in the early hours of the morning on Sunday when every body was asleep except the watch and the pilot. The ship was battling with storm, rain and wind. It dipped thrice and then a violent wind hurled it to the ground.

On receipt of news of the disaster, the Air Ministry met in London and has dispatched experts to the spot.

The French Air Minister rushed to the spot and saluted the dead on behalf of the French Government. The salvagers are busy rescuing the charred and burnt bodies from amongst the debris.

"GLORIOUS LIST OF PATHFINDERS AND PIONEERS"

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Paris.—An unconfirmed report states that R-101 has been blown up.

BURST INTO FLAMES AND EXPLODED.

—:o:—

Lord Thomson Dead.

LONDON, October 5.

Paris.—It is now confirmed that R 101 crashed at Beauvais, burst into flames and exploded. Out of the fifty-three persons on board only seven were saved, and the remainder were burnt to death.

The dead, it is believed, include Lord Thomson. Survivors have all been badly burned, and are now in hospital at Beauvais.

R 101 crashed into flames. Only seven persons have been saved. It is believed that Lord Thomson is among the dead.

Though no official confirmation has yet been received, it is persistently rumoured that R 101 has been blown up.

EIGHT PERSONS SAVED.

—:o:—

How The Tragedy Occurred.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The total number of persons on board R 101 was fifty-four.

The seven survivors are:—H. Leach (Engineer), W. G. Radcliffe (Rigger), A. V. Bell (Engineer), J. H. Binks, J. Cook, V. Savory, A. Disley.

The Air Ministry has hitherto received no information about their condition.

The latest message from Beauvais says that eight persons have been saved from R 101. Most of them are injured.

Lord Thomson is among the dead.

The Airship was flying very low at time of the disaster. Survivor Engineer H. Leach in an interview with Reuter said, "At the time of the accident, everybody was asleep except the watch and the pilot, and the engines were working perfectly. The Airship was battling with storm, rain and wind. It dipped thrice and then a very violent gust hurled it to the ground. At that moment the explosion occurred."

No bodies have yet been recovered from the airships twisted skeleton a part of which is still burning.

It is now stated that there are ten survivors of R 101, eight of whom are in hospital suffering from burns and two are uninfured.

Villagers at two in the morning saw the lights of the airship through rain and mist. The airship was then flying very low, being apparently in difficulties. Soon thereafter there was a tremendous explosion followed by a blinding flash.—Reuter.

AN ENGINEER'S HEROISM.

Beauvais.—It has been ascertained that when the disaster occurred only 12 men were engaged in navigating R-101 and all others were asleep. The tragic suddenness of the catastrophe is shown by the discovery in the engine room of one engineer almost burnt to death, still clutching the spanner.

A French eye-witness said that when the airship was burning he could see bodies in the cabin "like twisted lumps of burned cheese".—Reuter.

UNION JACK SURVIVES THE SHIP.

Beauvais.—The half-burned Union Jack still, fluttering in the stern of R-101 was removed in the afternoon and handed to the British Military Attache.

Batches of coffins are arriving and bodies are being very carefully placed in them. Some are so shrivelled that they can fit children's coffins. The crowd of spectators is ever growing. Dozens of aeroplanes are flying over the place.—Reuter.

NONE OF THE SURVIVORS IN DANGER

—:o:—

47 Bodies Recovered

Beauvais.—The eighth survivor Figger named Church stated in

(Continued from page 8.)

"NATIONAL DISASTER"

—:o:—

The King Horrified At Beauvais Tragedy

SYMPATHISES WITH RELATIVES OF THE DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The King has sent the following message to the Prime Minister: "I am horrified to hear of this national disaster which has befallen Rs. 101 and the consequent serious loss of life including my Air Minister. The Queen and I sympathise deeply with the relatives and friends of those who have perished in the service of their country and also with injured survivors."—Reuter.

"GONE INTO UNKNOWN AS GLORIOUS PIONEERS"

—:o:—

Premier's Message Of Sympathy

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Following is the Prime Minister's message:—

"I heard in the early hours of the morning of the terrible disaster to R-101. I am grieved beyond words at the loss of so many splendid men whose sacrifice has been added to that glorious list of Englishmen, who on unchartered seas and unexplored lands, have gone into unknown as pioneers and pathfinders and met their death. My most heartfelt sympathy goes out to their families in this hour of their bereavement. Only those who have been associated with Lord Thomson know how much the country has lost. To me no one can now fill his place of genial companionship and friendship."—Reuter.

SIR A. HYDARI'S SYMPATHY.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Sir Akbar Hydari said: "We are exceedingly shocked. The establishment of an airroute to India will be a means of binding England and India more closely together and I hope that disaster will not be insuperable setback".—Reuter.

—:o:—

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

The governments of France, Belgium and Egypt have sent messages of condolence.—Reuter.

FIRST NEWS OF TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Disley Manages To Phone Air Ministry

After Reuter had flashed the first news of the airship tragedy, one of the first messages reporting the disaster to the Air Ministry came from one of survivors.

Disley after escaping from the burning airship managed to reach the telephone and tell the Air Ministry that R. 101 flew into the hill. The airship's last message transmitted at 1-50 in morning reported position of airship as two kilometres north of Beauvais which is 40 miles north of Paris. The message said that the airship was travelling at very low altitude owing to the atmospheric conditions. It ends with pathetic note. "At the moment passengers after excellent meat and enjoying number of cigars are getting ready to go to bed."—Reuter.

London Shocked.

—:o:—

There are general expressions of sympathy and horror at the airship disaster. Mr. Kenworthy M.P. said, "There is another tragedy. I believe that Lord Thomson would have been the next Viceroy of India."—Reuter.

BEAUVAIS —THE PLACE OF TRAGEDY.

Beauvais is a village situated 55 miles North of Paris and is well known for its famous Cathedral which is a remarkable example of the 13th century architecture.

ARMY OFFICERS JAILED.

—:o:—

For Preparing Treasonable Enterprise.

"FRANTIC FASCIST OUTBURST."

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Leipzig—Lieutenants Scheringer and Ludin and ex-Lieutenant Wendt have been have been sentenced by the Supreme Court to 18 month's detention, each in a fortress, for jointly preparing a highly treasonable enterprise. Scheringer and Ludin have been dismissed from the army. Wendt resigned a year ago. The accused will have the benefit of over six months which they served while awaiting the trial. The condemned men will bear the cost of trial.

Frantic Fascist outburst greeted the sentance, and the uproar inside and outside the courthouse drowned the presiding judge's concluding remarks. Shouts of "Wake up Germany" resounded in the public square to the accompaniment of thousands of Fascist swastika emblems flung in the air. Mounted police drove the demonstrators into the side-streets. The proceedings inside terminated with the ejection of the woman hysterically shrieking. The highest Court has betrayed us Germans"—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S MEETING PUT OFF.

—:o:—

At Jawaharlal's Request.

MUSSOORIE, Oct. 4.

Chowdhari Khaliquz-zaman, the Acting President of the All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the press:—In the course of an interview which Mrs. Kamala Nehru had with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru it appears that in view of his approaching release from jail Pandit Jawaharlal expressed a desire that the meeting of the Working Committee announced for October 7 should be postponed until such date as he may fix after his release.

The meeting is therefore postponed.—A. P.

DISTURBANCE AT TAMLUK.

—:o:—

Crowd Dispersed By Firing.

TAMLUK, Oct. 4.

The Deputy Magistrate from Tamluk, accompanied by a sub-Inspector from Sutahatta, went to Choulkhola to arrest some suspects in an arson case. On arriving there, they found the house of one Sarat Manna surrounded by Civil Disobedience volunteers and a crowd of about 1,000 persons armed with various missiles had blocked all passages round the house.

The party was pelted with stones and other missiles by the crowd, five constables being injured. The attack was continued despite repeated orders to disperse. The assembly was then declared unlawful and after lathi charges had failed to disperse the crowd, three rounds of buck shots were fired.

None of the rioters are reported to have been injured. In order to prevent the constables, who were Hindus, from firing, the mob let loose a cow. The Deputy Magistrate and the policemen managed however to extricate themselves from the place with great difficulty.—A. P.

AIRMAN CUNNINGHAM CRASHES.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Oct. 4.

Airman Cunningham, while flying from Rangkok to Akyab, crashed yesterday at Kyaukpyu. The plane was damaged but the aviator was unhurt.—A. P.

RANPUR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

D. S. P.'s Suggestion Agreed To

SATYAGRAHA POSTPONED.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

The District Magistrate has served a prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P. C. on the third Ranpur Enquiry Committee appointed by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee which is to meet to-morrow to hold an enquiry into the alleged police excesses at Ranpur. The order states:—"The real object of the so-called enquiry is to stir up lawlessness by encouraging the making of false accusations against the members of the police force."

The Third Ranpur Enquiry Committee in defiance of the prohibitory order of the District Magistrate was to meet to-day, but before it met the Deputy Superintendent of Police asked the members to see the District Superintendent of Police at Manekchowk Police Chowky.

At the interview with the Superintendent of Police the latter advised the members of the Committee to postpone their enquiry till the result of the official enquiry, which had been instituted was known.

Thereupon the Committee consulted the Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and it was later decided to postpone the Committee's sitting till the result of the official enquiry was known.—A. P.

DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY BY D. S. P.

—:o:—

To Examine Witnesses Suggested

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

It was suddenly announced at three to-day that the 3rd Ranpur Enquiry Committee which was to hold its sittings at 11-30 this morning was postponed on account of certain consultations which members had with the D. S. P. prior to sitting. The Committee issued a statement stating that the D. S. P. assures the Committee that he will personally make a departmental enquiry covering alleged excesses by the police force at Ranpur and that he will go through all the statements already recorded and examine persons suggested to him. In view of the above assurance of the D. S. P. the Committee think it fit to postpone their enquiry till the completion of the departmental enquiry held by the D. S. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM CLASH.

—:o:—

Many Injured.

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

The Salem correspondent of the "Madras Mail" says that sixteen Hindus and five Muslims were injured during a fight between Hindus and Muslims at Kichipalayam on Thursday night following a quarrel between Hindu and Muslim boys while playing in the streets.

Six persons have been admitted to the headquarter hospital as in-patients. Five Hindus and seven Muslims have been arrested.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE AND MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

A report from Katni says that when a police party were collecting punitive tax, they came into clash with a large body of people who, it is alleged, offered resistance. The police made a lathi charge and some people received injuries.

It is understood that last night there was a mysterious explosion like that of a bomb, in the vicinity of Shahgunj, in Allahabad. The explosion occurred under a 'nim' tree and some people are stated to have received slight injuries. The authorities are investigating the matter.—A. P.

I. L. P. Offensive Against Labour Imperialists

—:o:—

BRAILSFORD'S CHALLENGE TO WEDGWOOD BENN

Camera Tells More Truth Than Simla Bulletins

INDIA IN GRIP OF "PURITAN REVOLUTION"

(SPECIAL TO THE 'CHRONICLE'.) LONDON, Oct. 5.

Governments record generally will be attacked by the Independent Labour Party Conference which is being held at Llandudno this week. One of the main points for the assault will be the handling of India. The Independent Labourites have never concealed their opinion that the Round Table Conference will be a farce without the Congressites.

Mr. N. H. B. Brailsford, in an article in the "New Leader", opines that the supreme test of Labour will be provided by the answer given by it to the question whether it is willing to "grant at Delhi a Government responsible to the All-India Parliament."

Mr. Brailsford who is leaving for India says that newspaper cuttings from India make one shudder. He mentions a photograph of passive demonstration in Bombay which is the strangest picture of riot he has ever seen—calm everywhere; nobody moves except the policemen.

BEATING RUGS.

Mr. Brailsford says that one would take it for the photograph of a man beating rugs but for another photograph showing an ambulance working after the raised lathi had descended. Mr. Brailsford is especially impressed with the abridged discourse "From the Prison Cell" by Gandhi in "Young India". He says: "At last, one guesses what has happened to India. One perceives the source of this new courage and faith in spiritual power. India is in the grip of a Puritan revolution."

WHY LABOUR SHIRKS RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Brailsrord adds that "peace and co-operation may be secured by agreeing to responsible Government at Delhi and asks why Labour has hitherto not answered the question and suggests that it is due to fear that Labour might be forced to fight for her principles against the Liberals and Tories. He concludes that answer must one day be given after delays have filled India with passionate rebellion and wrecked the hopes of the representative Conference. By a belated affirmative Labour may in the end save its honour and convince India that she still has honest friends among British parties. A negative answer might mean anothes year of ignominious office, but it might also mean moral wreck of the Labour movement.

INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN U. S.

The fact that Rev. C. F. Andrews and Dr. Tagore both propose to speak on India in America is the subject of appreciative reference in the "Daily Herald" which ponits out that they can be trusted to tell America the truth without fear or favour at a time when truth about Anglo-Indian relations is not always told in that country.

Mr. B. Shivarao, in an article in "Social Democrat", replies to the recent raising of the question regarding the position of women and the fate of masses under Indian self-government. He points out that Indians themselves have enfranchised women and passed the "Age of Consent Act." He quotes the official figures of expenditure on Education and Public Health and says Indians would never neglect these essential services as British have done. Mr. Shivarao agrees that India will have difficulties to solve but no country is free from them.

BANKING EXPERTS FOR INDIA

—:o:—

To Assist Central Banking Inquiry Committee

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

In paragraph five of their Resolution No. F-2 (4)—F/29, dated the 22nd July, 1929, the Government of India announced their intention of appointing a small body of banking experts, selected either from England or other countries, to assist the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The following gentlemen who were invited to serve in this capacity have agreed to do so and will arrive in India about the middle of December 1930:

(1) Mr. G. C. Cassels, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, London. He was member of the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges after the War (Cunliffe Committee) 1918 and represented Canada at the International Financial Conference at Brussels in 1920.

(2) Mr. B. Currie, partner in Glyn, Mills and Coy. (3) Dr. A. Friederich General Secretary of The Union Co-operative Society Darmsadt.

(4) Dr. O. Jeidels, a managing partner of the Berliner Handels Gesellschar, Berlin and member of the Board of German National Railway Company.

(5) Mr. A. P. McDougall, C.B.E., Chairman and Managing Director of the Midland Marts Ltd.

(6) Dr. J. A. Tript Former Treasurer General at the Department of Finance, the Hague an former president of Bank of Java.

POLITICAL FERMENT IN BRAZIL.

—:o:—

300 Persons Arrested.

CENSORSHIP IMPOSED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

New York—A message from Buenos Aires says that three hundred persons are reported to have been arrested at Rio de Janeiro in connection with political ferment in Brazil. Fighting is reported in States of Minas, Geraes and Rio Grande do Sul.

It is understood that there is strict censorship on cables from Brazil.—Reuter.

AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL'S FIGHT WITH A BEAR

—:o:—

Much Mauled.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Mr. L. R. Stuyvesant, American Vice-Consul is now lying in the Prosidency General Hospital having been mauled by a wounded bear but his injuries are not serious. Mr. Stuyvesant, who recently arrived from America, when on a shooting expedition in the Jalaswar Jungle near Puri, and on Tuesday afternoon, he shot at close range a bear which on being wounded, threw him down and gashed his left arm with its teeth. During the struggle Mr. Stuyvesant struck the bear with the butt end of the gun, and the animal fled. His brother who had accompanied him, brought him to Calcutta.—A. P.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CLERKS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, LAW GRADUATES and ENGINEERS to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R 3386

WANTED—CASHIERS, CANVASSERS, TUTOR (Music), NAIB TEHSILDARS (Agriculture), LADY COMPANIONS, LADY DOCTORS (M.B.B.S.), POTTARY-EXPERTS, APPLICANTS UNEMPLOYED, to consult ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 3394

WANTED.—A middle-aged SALESMAN with persuasive speech, able and willing to do canvassing work for a cleaning and dyeing firm. Starting salary Rs. 50 plus 12½ per cent. Commission. Between 5-30 and 7 p.m. see K. JONES & CO., Cleaners and Dyers, Military Square Lane, Fort.
A R 3362

WANTED—AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1614

WANTED for the Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., of Calcutta influential and experienced CHIEF AGENTS and AGENTS for Bombay Presidency, Central India, C. P. and Rajputana on most liberal terms. Apply at once to U. N. Basu, Esq., Superintendent of Agencies, C/o. Post Master, Bombay.
A 1725

WANTED—An experienced MOTOR and OIL ENGINE MECHANIC on a bridge work. Terms as per qualications. Apply with testimonials to G. S. BAPAT, CONTRACTOR, Akola.
A R3382

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar, The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—GINNING FACTORY in working order in Kathiawar, 6 miles from seaport and 36 miles from rail. Proprietor retiring. 38 Gins Steam Engine Lancashire Boiler Lathe opener etc. 10 acres of land. Apply Box No. 345, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
N R 3389

DISPENSARY—For cheap and immediate sale in a fast developing Suburb near Bombay—Good opportunity to beginners. Doctor going mofussil Apply Box No. 347, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3392

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Commodious and SPACIOUS FLATS at Pulee Villa, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, First Floor for immediate occupation and Second Floor from 1st November next with or without Garage adjoining. Apply to Box No. 341, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 1735

Books & Stamps.

INDUSTRIAL CAREERS.
For Paid Apprentices in Government Factories, Railway Workshops, Engineering Concerns, Chances in Aviation and Cinema lines and Prospectuses of all Engineering and Industrial Institutions in India consult "Guide to Indian Studies" published this month. 350 pages. Rs. 3-6 per post. FORWARD BUREAU, (B), LAHORE.

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED—Small GARAGE day time, only for a Baby Car, vicinity Dadar Railway stations. Apply Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Trade Announcement.

WORTH MONEY—Over 300 shaves with single VALET or any blade. Apply for secret with four anna stamps, C/o Kalbadevi Postmaster, Bombay.
T R 3393

TRADES AND PROFESSION—UNIK COMMERCE HOUSE, representative proceeding to America within fortnight. Indian business houses wishing to get their goods in the American market and those wishing to represent American firms in India may communicate with him. 419A, Kalbadevi Road.
T R 3380

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for Manufacturers, such as Bakery, Factory, Workshop, Chemical works, etc., etc. Big Bungalow, Godown, open space, near business locality, Grant Road Corner. Apply Box No. 343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 3388

H. ALMACHS'

NEW YORK
Rs. 100 Cotton Rs. 100

Bureau Report.

My calculations for the last month's report was the closing price to be minus 33. It actually was minus 43.

No fees accepted later than the previous day the report is due. All my last year's bureau calculations were correct.

H. A.,
C/o Bussey's Trust Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

Loans

WANTED—Enthusiast FINANCING PARTNERS for starting various Nation-Building enterprises on adequate terms. Please apply sharp, MAHABHARAT AGENCY, Bombay 7.
L R3375

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L R3326

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E 1474

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for printing and supplying Registers of School-going age children in F and G Wards, that come under the Compulsory Primary Education Act. Sample copies of Registers to be printed can be seen in this Office. Directions to Tenderers will also be supplied from this Office during working days on personal application. The tenders will be received by the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1930, between 12 and 2 p.m. (B. T.) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in cash.

Intending Tenderers are particularly given to understand that the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender and will have the option of entrusting the whole or part of the work to any Tenderer as per the convenience of the department.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1930.
1749

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday morning, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
6th October, 1930.
1739

NOTICE.

WANTED M.A. or B.A. First Class of the Bombay University for the post of a Head Master, Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh State. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Candidates must have teaching experience of at least ten years. The selected Candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join the service as early as possible and give an undertaking to serve the State for five years, after confirmation. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 350 by an annual increment of Rs. 10 p.m. after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the DEWAN, Junagadh State, Junagadh, and should reach Junagadh on or before 20th October, 1930.

SHAIK MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 2nd October, 1930.
1741

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM EVERY ONE that I, M. FAZAL DIN, proprietor of M. Fazal Din & Son, Army Contractors at Cawnpore, Senares and Jubbulpore, and doing the Import Export business at Bombay (under the name of Export Dienst (India Ltd.,) and other places, have since the 11th September, 1930, removed Shaikh Nazir Ahmed from my service and have cancelled the general Power of Attorney executed by me at Cawnpore in his favour on 12th November, 1929 and the said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed no longer acts for me as my agent and the authority given by me to the said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed on the 5th day of March, 1926 at Bangalore is also hereby cancelled.

The said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed has given his resignation and henceforth no one should deal with him as my agent or as my general attorney; and I will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities which the said Shaikh Nazir Ahmed may hereafter contract.

The public is hereby warned not to have any dealings with Shaikh Nazir Ahmed as my Agent or Attorney.

The resignation of Shaikh Nazir Ahmed which has been taken from him is given below:—

"RESIGNATION".
11th September, 1930.

I hereby declare that henceforth any liability that would be taken under my signature would be mine and would not effect the Firm Messrs. M. Fazal Din & Son, Army Contractors of Cawnpore.

I have resigned from my General Managership of the Military concern, and I have no claim whatsoever regarding pay etc.

I am responsible for the transaction of the Nizamia Hotel in previous or in future.

(Sd.) SHAIKH NAZIR AHMED.
Bombay.
For M. Fazal Din & Son,
M. FAZAL DIN (M. F. Din).
1653

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the construction of 4" and 6" cement concrete foundations along (a) Sandhurst Road between Lamington Road and Charni Road and (b) Falkland Road portions of Bridge upto Tardeo Junction respectively, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued on payment of fee of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

N. V. MODAK,
For City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th October, 1930.
1748

Public Notices

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE will award in December next, about eight Research Studentships tenable for two years, from April 1931. The studentships are of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem during the first year and Rs. 125 per mensem during the second. These will be allotted for the following subjects if suitable applications are received:—

Cotton Breeding and Cytology,
Cotton Entomology,
Cotton Marketing and Economics.

The qualification required is an honours degree of an Indian University, or its equivalent, in the special subject offered. Special weight will be attached to post-graduate research and agricultural experience.

Applications must reach the Director of Agriculture of a candidate's Province or State before the 1st November, 1930.

Application forms and full particulars have been supplied to all Directors of Agriculture and to Registrars of Indian Universities and may also be obtained from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (Forms of application will be supplied only to applicants who appear to be qualified).
1740

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company at Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Auditor Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd day of September, 1930, to 8th day of October, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRIJLAL BILASRAI & CO.,
Agents.
18th September 1930.
1668

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAINABAI, wife of Safarallibhai Karim Soonawalla, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, assignment, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, hereditaments and premises situate at Sandhurst Road of Improvement Trust Leasehold tenure, containing an area of 284 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 84 (formerly numbered 22) of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Dhaboo Street, on the South by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the West by Plot No. 21 of the said Estate leased to Abasbhai Abdulhussein and others and now held by Abdullabhai Fidaalli and on the North by Plot No. 22 of the said estate leased to Shaikaly Abdulhussein and another together with the building known as Dhupelia Building bearing C Ward No. 6894, Old Street Nos. 28-30-32 (Dhabu Street), New Street Nos. 62-64-66-68-70 (Sandhurst Road) and New Street Nos. 192-198 (Dhabu Street) and Cadastral Survey No. 3592 (Bhuleshwar Division) and Collector's New No. 9773 and New Survey Nos. 4736 and 4640.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1930.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Public Notices.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, 14th October, 1930, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made upto 30th June, 1930.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th October, 1930, to 26th October, 1930, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1930.
1744

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that SUKHANAND GURMUKHRAI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of the Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being on the East side of the Road, formerly called Bhuleshwar Road, then Cawasji Patel Tank Road and now called the Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 222, New No. 1680, Old Survey No. 36 and New Survey No. 817, Cadastral Survey No. 2357, Bhuleshwar Division, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5666 and Street No. 5-7-9-11-13-1 and now under C Ward No. 5666-67 and Street Nos. 5 at 13 and 12 at 20 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of the Lad Bania Caste and the Oart for giving feast, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Girgaum Road and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Sunder Pandurang and now of Chunilal Nagindas and sweeper's passage.

Dated this 4th day of October 1930.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1743

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 779 of 1930.
Re: JAMSHED NOWROJI GAMADIA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay: ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: GUSTADJI DORABJI COOPER: ...
..... Petitioning Creditor.

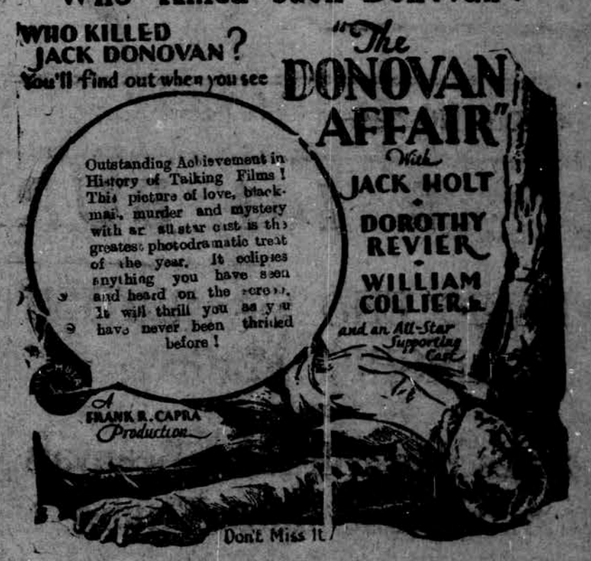
On the 3rd day of October, 1930 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1930.

T. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MATINEE SAT. & SUNDAY—4 P.M.
Who Killed Jack Donovan?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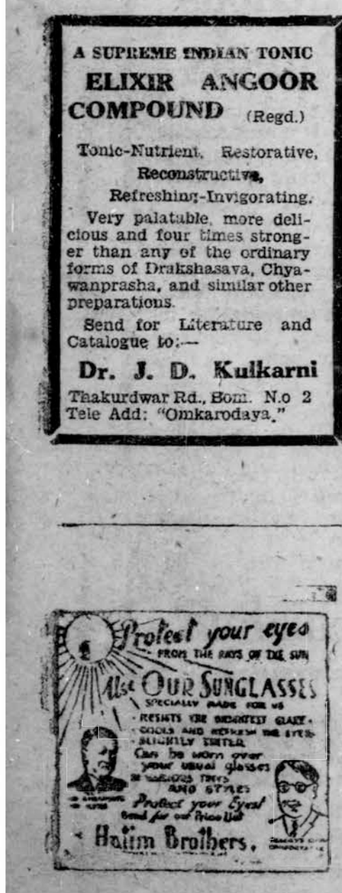

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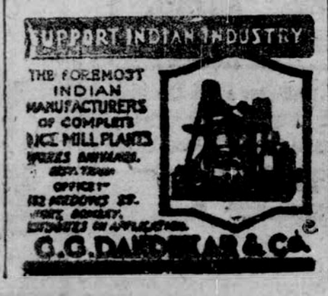

TRADE AND FINANCE.

OFF-TAKE OF PIECE-GOODS IMPROVING.

Weekly Market Reviews.

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.
(From Our Special Correspondent).

MONEY.

There was little movement in money rates and call funds were available at 2 1/4 per cent. throughout. Although no tenders for treasury bills were invited this week, intermediate bills were available and it is expected that a fair amount of these must have been sold. Maturities during this period amounted to Rs. 365 1/2 lacs. The trade demands shows a decrease of Rs. 121.58 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 1/2 per cent., two months 2 3/4 per cent., three months 3 per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 26th September shows an increase of Rs. 105.58 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 25,60,67,000 as compared with Rs. 30.82 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.32, an increase of 1.10 per cent. over last week. Loans and cash credits have declined by Rs. 101.47 lacs and Rs. 9.16 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 27.75 lacs. Government deposits show a slight increase of Rs. 4.68 lacs to Rs. 13.18 crores and other deposits by Rs. 36.78 lacs to Rs. 75.01 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

Barring 3 1/2 per cent. Paper which was characterised by erratic fluctuations, the gilt-edged market kept quite steady. Demand for investment appears to be improving, particularly for short-term bonds and a fair turn over is reported. Due to settlement, 3 1/2 p.c. Paper commanded a premium of about 3 annas and the price after touching Rs. 64/8 rose to Rs. 64/15, but closes at Rs. 64/11. 5 per cent. 1945/55 Loan was in request at about Rs. 101/2, while 1935 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 96/2. 5 per cent. 1933 and 1939/44 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 100/3 and Rs. 94/4. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 show no change at Rs. 101/2 and Rs. 102. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan lost an anna to Rs. 104/14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan eased to Rs. 73/6, while 1934/37 kept steady at Rs. 89/2. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955/60 Loan and 1934 Bonds were unaltered at Rs. 82/14 and Rs. 95/1 respectively. 6 per cent. New Loan 1933/36 is quoted at 11 annas premium.

The subscription list to the new Municipal 6 per cent. Loan will close on Monday the 6th instant and it is generally felt that applications will be large.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange ruled distinctly steady with several sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5 25/32d. and buyers at not less than 1s. 5 13/16d. at the close. Forward positions also have improved and T. T. is available at 1s. 5 25/32d. right upto February. Transactions were in the main confined to 'budley' for investment in treasury bills, though trade otherwise remained stagnant.

The dollar sterling quotation, after touching $4.86, declined during the week to $4.85 27/32, but improved at the close to $4.85 29/32. French francs further depreciated to 123.84, closing at 123.79. The Belga and the Italian lira remained unchanged at 34.84 and 92.80 respectively.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market witnessed a further set-back and ready declined nearly two annas to Rs. 21-5-6. Lack of demand for trade coupled with large available supplies and steadier exchange accounted for this fall. The daily offtake is in the neighbourhood of 6,000 tolas, while stocks amount to 3 1/2 lacs tolas. Sovereign rates declined by three pies, ready being quoted at Rs. 13-8-3 and delivery 6th October settlement at Rs. 13-8-6. In London the quotation for gold declined to 84s. 11 3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-5-6 for ready and 8th October settlement and, Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-6-3 for 7th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £45,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 887,774 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,500.

SILVER.

Silver developed weakness following a sharp decline in the Shanghai tael and prices lost nearly one rupee per 100 tolas. Towards the close, however, there was a slight reaction on improved advices from Shanghai and ready which had dropped to Rs. 46/12, gained about 12 annas per 100 tolas to Rs. 47/9. The tone at this level appears fairly steady. The offtake has increased owing to approach of 'Divali' and averages 140 bars a day, but stocks are quite ample at 5,600 bars. Business of a fair size is reported on American account in the local market. In Shanghai the tael after declining to 1s. 7d. improved to 1s. 7 3/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16 3/4d. and 16 3/8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and low rates were Rs. 41-12 and Rs. 46-12 for ready and Rs. 47-9 and Rs. 46-9 for 11th October and 11th November settlements. There is no shipment of silver by the incoming mail and the visible supply is nil. The total imports during the week amounted to 162 bars and Rs. 5,450 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5,000.

SHARES.

The share market will open for forward business as from 11th October. The market is expected to resume business under improved conditions since the offtake and clearances of piecegoods are steadily increasing. Business for cash was on a limited scale and prices were maintained.

Tata Iron 2nd Preference shares improved from Rs. 48 to Rs. 50. Imperial Bank shares declined to Rs. 1,227/8, while Contributories were quoted at Rs. 304/6. Bank of India shares and those of the Central Bank show improvement at Rs. 81 and Rs. 14/12 respectively.

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO. ON COTTON.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 5 points higher.

As this is the time of year when the movement of American crop is at its heaviest, and as this movement is necessarily accompanied by hedge selling., it is not surprising that such sales have been having a depressing effect on prices during the past week.

There has been a tendency in the market during recent weeks to raise ideas of the size of this year's American crop and fifteen million bales is being suggested as more than a probability. In this connection we were interested to receive the following cable yesterday from the American Crop Service:—

"The condition of the crop is being maintained. Crop prospects are being maintained. A large proportion of the crop will be low grade. Cotton leaf worm doing considerable damage in the Central and Western parts of the Belt. The crop has practically stopped fruiting. There have been unfavourable rains in the Eastern Belt. Excessive rain has lowered the grade of the Crop."

The above hardly justifies the larger crop estimates now being circulated. The next official estimate will be published next Wednesday and the figure is awaited with much interest. In the meantime the only private estimate which has reached Bombay is that of Messrs. Clement, Curtis & Co. who give a figure of 14,168,000 which is 40,000 bales more than their estimate of the previous month.

Trade reports are about unchanged since last week, but the Garside Service advises us that recently sales of cloth in America have been in excess of the present curtailed production, and that Mill margins are much better than two months ago. The low level of price is now bringing out more trade demand and in spite of all the pessimism which is still around we feel that present prices cannot be far from the bottom for the season.

Over the week local hedge contract prices are lower by about Rs. 7 per Candy, whilst ready Old Crop prices are about Rs. 5 lower. Export demand has been smaller than for some time which is not surprising as Indian prices are not now so attractive as compared with Americans. The local Mill position is about unchanged, but it is reported that clearances were much better during September and end-monthly stock figures are expected to shew a reduction.

Reports of the growing Indian Crop continue satisfactory, and unless unwanted rains should be received, a free movement in the upcountry markets should commence at the end of this month.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 3.

The continued sharp decline in Cotton during the last whole week has considerably checked the gradual improvement in yarn market which was in evidence in the last few days and the general feeling on the whole has again been rather pessimistic and dealers have been found very cautious in any fresh purchases. The confidence in the present level of prices which was slowly reviving, seems to have been also temporarily lost and as a result the turnover during the week has been much smaller once again and buyers have been waiting very rightly for further developments in prices of raw material. After a continued heavy decline Cotton has again assumed a steady appearance but this is more due to the short covering before the Bureau Report to be out on the 8th inst., than to active free buying. On the whole the outlook has again been very uncertain so far as the future tendency of the market is concerned and dealers, buyers and consumers locally as well as in the up-country markets have been very careful in not making any hasty operations for fear of further decline in yarn prices. Demand continues to remain moderate particularly in coarse counts whereas in Fine Counts demand is getting smaller and smaller and prices naturally have been declining. The political situation is yet very grave and this has been also one of the principal factors which has been coming in the way of free trading. Monsoon has been almost satisfactory in many parts of the country and this is the only ray of hope in the business community. In other respects the general situation is full of uncertainties and difficulties to the Trading community and they have to face constant financial troubles from the local and up-country customers and have therefore been very cautious in making any fresh operations.

ENGLISH YARNS: There is hardly any improvement in this class of yarns and although some of the dealers are very much inclined to clear off their stocks even at very heavy losses, buyers are almost difficult to find mostly due to the strong boycott propaganda. For ward business is entirely out of place at present.

JAPANESE YARNS: Japanese and Shanghai yarns meet with gradual improvement in demand and the dealers and consumers are more favourably inclined to make purchases in this class of yarns inamuch as they are able to sell the same very quickly and at the least loss on account of the popularity throughout the whole country. Some further forward business has been arranged in both these classes of yarns but the quantity is indeed very small. In spot prices have been rather steady to firm and turnover has further improved.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: Prices have been gradually declining in this class of yarns on account of heavy stocks at all the principal ports and also due to very limited demand as a result of the constant pressure of sales from the Continental maker who are very keen to remove their increasing stocks even at low prices. Demand is little at present inasmuch as weavers are not able to realize better prices for their cloth produced out of artificial silk yarns. The tendency is distinctly easy and it is very likely that the prices may decline further in course of time.

INDIAN YARNS: The undertone is on the whole rather steady, and although there have been various enquiries particularly for coarse counts from consuming districts. the rates offered are yet very low and if accepted are likely to leave some loss to the Mills even at the present level of cotton prices. It is, therefore, no inducement to the Mills to accept any such offers and most of the business has therefore been turned down at present. Much however will depend upon the course of cotton prices in the next few days and if cotton becomes steady, it is quite possible that improved offers may be wired by the up-country buyers to Bombay and some business at any rate may be arranged particularly because Divali is now approaching and stocks in the consuming districts are no doubt small and buyers will naturally be inclined to make purchases in some of the well-known shops. The future tendency therefore is not very gloomy and we expect some gradual improvement in Indian yarns in course of time.

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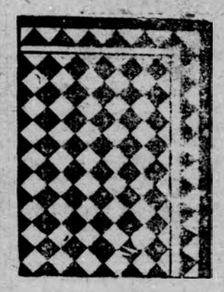

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HOW AMERICA VIEWS INDIA.

—:o:—

Appreciation Of Indian National Struggle.

(BY STANLEY ROBINS, NEW YORK.)
(Through India Foreign Relations Committee, New York.)

Decidedly, opinion in America is favourable to India, which, to ough, need not come as a surprise. There is in this country a strong progressive element entrenched in University circles, in certain sections of newspaper world, and at times even in business and legislative groups. During the last few years, this influence has exerted itself in various ways.

When Sir Austen Chamberlain and the Baldwin ministry as a whole wanted the United States of American to be dragged in to defend Imperial concessions, in Chinese trrritories, the Government was restrained largely on account of an incessant agitation to do justice to China, carried on the United States. This pro-Chinese feeling was not so much generated by the Chinese themselves, either residents in America or sent out here, but by the above liberal groups. The same case was repeated in Nicarragua where American Government in the interest of American capitalists mere secretly thinking of even annexing that State. But their condemnation at home was so great that Mr. Coolidge had to bite his tongue and check the aggressive elements. The third occasion, I may cite, was in case of Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE OF PERSON AND STATE.

What I am interested to point out is that, there is a genuine native feeling, going probably back to our ancestors, who believed in the independence of each person and state. That feeling has continued to exert itself, even though at times very faintly, in the relation of the United States with other peoples and other countries and with our own minorities in the States' limits. It is therefore, verly curious to note that Prof. Rushbrook Williams who recently came to the United State on a "semo-official mission" should go back to England and tell his countrymen that the present American sympathies are due "to the strength of the Irish and German influences in the United States, and especially to the 'money-making mystics' and Hindu lecturers who have coloured the American attitude toward India."

The truth of the matter is that all the Hindu lecturers and mystics put together do not make even a fraction of that large number of Britishers, who come to the States for one thing or the other and who carry with them almost uniformly a British point of view. Our liberal papers have not failed to note in particular that quite a few prominent Britishers are coming to the shores of the United States, in much the same manner as they did when American participation in the World War was sought on behalf of the allied forces. The New Republic in particular, brought out this curious coincidence at this juncture when England wants once again American sympathies in her attitude towards India.

GENUINE SYMPATHY.

Prof. Rushbrook Williams came to this country as a Foreign Minister of the Maharaja of Patiala. After his return home, he is reported to have told an English audience that, "anti-British and pro-Indian feeling was far more prevalent in the United States today, than pro-British opinion in connection with the present upheaval in India." According to a wireless message from London to the "New York Times," Prof. Rushbrook Williams found: "The Easterns States on the whole, regarded the Indian Independence movement with suspicion and considered the Indian situation was being handled with tact, moderation and skill. In the Middle West and West, however, he found a really active sympathy with the Indian revolutionary movement.'" Now, it should be noted that the German and Irish are inhabiting the Eastern States while the Middle East and the West is "purely American." This only goes to show how genuine is the sympathy of the Americans even though the British are trying to minimise by crediting it to such minority groups as the Germans and the Irish.

WILSON EXPOSED.

Over and above Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Prof. Edward Thompson, who has written a life of Tagore, came to visit this country. He also went round lecturing, may I say for England or against India? His report too supports Prof. Williams. Then comes Sir John Simon himself. It is interesting to note that probably to avoid suspicion, Sir John Simon, instead of coming direct to America first, landed in Canada where he got fortified by an honorary degree from Toronto University. It may be a good passport to be introduced by a neighbouring academic group but the people in the United States, I am sure, will nevertheless see through the toe performance. Mr. P. W. Wilson who is a former member of Parliament and writes very frequently to the "New York Times," held on 31st of July a forum in the International House, on India. This House contains members from all nationalities and the treatment meted to Mr. Wilson may be taken as good indicator of enlightened international opinion, at least among the younger generations. The speaker after the talk was literally bombarded with adverse and critical questions, so much so that the whotle performance decidedly went against Mr. Wilson and his thesis.

EMPIRE POINT OF VIEW.

This is summer season in the United States and a lot of British preachers are holding pulpit services in American churches. Then, in our summer school quite a few British professors come to teach various subjects. Then there are the Chatauquas giving openings to a number of English lecturers, who are carried from State to State. Add to this, high-brow men in one or other official positions coming to his country and whispering when it is difficult to speak openly. I am mentioning these fact to give an idea of the flood of pro-British propaganda thrust on the people of this country to convert them to the Empire point of view. The result so far has been only disappointing to the ardent Britisher who wants American opinion to be led exclusively by the British point of view.

CONTRAST OF RECEPTION.

When news to and from India is controlled by England, one wonders how much of truth is possible to go from that country to the rest of the world. Yet credit must be given to some of the independent enterprising journalists from America for passing a descriptive report of the Indian situation to people back home. If it may not be presumptuous to point out from this far-off country, I should like to hint the difference in reception given to these men in contrast with another newspaper reporter from England, who happened to speak in favour of India. It was surprising to see how people of that country carried on high shoulders. Mr. Slocombe of the London "Daily Herald," for his "services to India." His pictures were seen multiplied in Indian papers and accounts are not wanting where it was said, artists went mad in preparing his busts, paintings and what not. Contrast this enthusiasm with the scant attention given to independent American journalists who visited India and had to work under official suspicion. How many people are aware of the work of Mr. Webb Miller, Mr. Dailey, Mr. Negley Farson, whose independent reporting could bring to the people of United States glimpses of truth in India on which the vast majority of people here had to depend? I do not want to minimise the services of Mr. Slocombe either. But I should like to say that there are other forces far more decisive at the time of actual stock-taking and that a far-sighted people should not omit them from their conclusions.

MR. BLAINE'S RESOLUTION.

There was before the Senate of the United States a resolution by Hon. John J. Blaine. In introducing his resolution Mr. Blaine said, "The English-speaking nation, Great Britain, which has so long contended for the rights of individuals, the right of free speech, free press, the right of freedom of assembly, and trial by jury, now denies and damns all of its history and traditions and condemns these principles in applying repression in its endeavour to suppress the right of India to be free."

The following is a summary of the resolution:—

"Whereas in a joint statement made by the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister on October 10, 1929, proposing the London naval conference it was solemnly declared: "In signing the Paris peace pact 56 nations have declared that war shall not be used as an instrument of national policy. We have agreed that all disputes should be settled by pacific means. Both our Governments resolve to accept the peace pact not only as a declaration of good intentions but as a positive obligation to direct national policy in accordance with this policy."

Whereas since the launching of the campaign by Gandhi to obtain for the people of India their national independence by non-violent means, Britain is thwarting the people's determination to be free:

But resolved, that as India is an original signatory of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, the United States Senate instructs the State Department to use its best offices to insure peaceful settlement of the Indian struggle, with no abridgment of the just rights of the people of India, who are seeking to emulate our own national independence."

Senator Blaine's has the merit of bringing India high up in the resolution of an American Legislature.

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PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

POLICE FIRE ON VOLUNTEERS AT ROORKEE

—:o:—

25 Injured Details Lacking

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

An unconfirmed report from Roorkee says that about 6,000 volunteers from different villages gathered at Roorkee for the Political Conference but an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. was promulgated prohibiting the gathering of more than five persons. The satyagrahis formed themselves into batches in order to defy the order. The first four batches of six each were arrested but were later released at distant places, with a few exceptions. The police then held up other batches—and asked the others to give up their 'lathis.' It is said a 'lathi' charge was then ordered, after two constables had been injured. The report further says that the police retired and came back armed with rifle and fired two rounds. The casualties are not known, but thirty arrests have been made and 25 persons are said to have been admitted in the Congress Hospital. Everything is now quiet.—A. P.

RANPUR BREAKS SALT LAW

—:o:—

40 People Arrested.

(Through the Ranpur Satyagraha Committee.)

RANPUR, Oct. 2.

According to the original programme of the Satyagraha Committee, the salt laws were to be broken "en masse" at Ranpur on Thursday at 9 a.m. by the importing contraband salt in the town. Since early morning people from the surrounding villages kept pouring in who joined the citizens in a procession at 9 a.m. and wended their way to the town limit by the roadway leading to the Railway station. Just near the Municipality building were also they were stopped from going forward by a police party and all the volunteers of the Ranpur Camp which were in the van numbering about 40 were arrested and removed at once to the thana.

As soon as the news came in the town that the volunteers had been arrested and the procession had been stopped a second procession composed of ladies, Vanar Sena members started, and succeeded in bringing contraband salt and selling it in the town.

B. P. T. DOCKS STAFF UNION ASKS FOR JUSTICE

—:o:—

A meeting of the Justice staff of the Docks Department, Warehouses, was convened [illegible] the Indian Seamen's Hall, C[illegible]nder, on Tuesday last, [illegible]

Several speakers [illegible] injustice in reintr[illegible] "Rota" system which [illegible] drawn about 2 years [illegible] many representations and deputations. The members complained that the Administration had not used all avenues of retrenchment before compelling the shed staff to sacrifice three nights' wages to make up the anticipated reduction in revenue; special reference was made to the amount sanctioned for free passages and the H. and M. allowances granted to certain highly-paid servants of the Trust.

RETRENCHMENT WANTED.

The following resolution was passed, only three members present dissenting, viz., Messrs. A. Navis, L. J. Sequeira, Syed Cassum, all belonging to the Gate Staff:—

"This meeting resolves that in view of the depression in trade of the Port of Bombay and the anticipated deficiency in the revenues of the Trust, the Night Rota system, which causes much distress and hardship on the staff, is now introduced, as well as the services of the staff on the temporary establishment of the Outdoor Docks Department being dispensed with, the Outdoor Docks Staff is willing, notwithstanding the inequality of pay with those of the Indoor Staff, 'to' sacrifice a reduction in their pay' until such time as the conditions of the trade and the Trustees' financial position is improved, in accordance with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Officer, appointed by the Government of Bombay, viz., 5 per cent. reduction in pay over Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, 10 per cent. from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, 15 per cent. from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 and 20 per cent. from Rs. 1,500 and over. This meeting further requests the Chairman to rescind in the meantime Dock Order No. 3015 of 24-9-30 so far the third item is concerned."

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The "Hindustan Times" opines that no library, private or public, can be considered complete without this book.

And the "Tribune" declares that it will be welcomed by young students hungering for information about this and that. You can have this book for Rs. 3, only from Mr. P. T. CHANDRA, 10, Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

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Virol saves children's lives. It makes delicate children strong. If your child is sickly, give Virol

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

GENERAL GATHERING OF PRABHAT FERRIES.

Under the auspices of the Akhil Bharat Pheri Sangha there will be a general gathering of all Prabhat Pheries to celebrate Sharad Purnima at Chowpati Sands on Tuesday the 7th October, at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE WORKERS' MEETING.

—:o:—

A meeting of the 'B' class workers of the Bombay Swadeshi League will be held on the 6th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at the League's premises.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held near the Mumadevi Fountain on the 6th instant at 9 p.m. to congratulate Sjts. K. M. Munshi, Kanji Master, Muni Vijayaji Gharpure and Kasuri, and, Shrimati Lilawati Munshi and Perinben Captain, under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee.

DOCK-WORKERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. Special Branch, Carnac Bunder, a public meeting of the Dock-workers will be held on Monday, the 6th, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). at Wadi Bunder, opposite Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, under the presidentship of Prof. Dharmanand Kausambi.

GHORUPDEV WORKERS' MEETING.

—:o:—

(Through B.P.C.C. Special Parel Branch.)

Under the auspices of the special Parel Branch of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting of workers will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the maidan opposite the Dawood Sassoon Mills, at Ghorupdev under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Y. Chitnis, when speeches will be made in support of the present struggle for complete national independence by Messrs. G. L. Kandhalkar, Nurally, Abdul Majid, Acharya, Shiva Sharma and Sadashiv Mapankar.

INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

12-0 Noon: Indian Gramophone Records.

7-0 P.M.: Narayandas Vyas: Vocal Music.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA

—:o:—

A booklet containing up-to-date and detailed information regarding educational possibilities in America particularly from the point of view of Indian students, has been just published by the Hindustan Association of America. A few copies have been sent to India and can be had at the following address by sending postage stamps of 8-1|3 annas. International Institute of India, 624, Sadashiv, Poona 2.

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for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

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BOMBAY "WAR COUNCIL"

—:o:—

Arrests Of Members Imminent

POLICE OFFICER'S VISIT TO CONGRESS HOUSE

Arrests are expected to take place to-day (Monday) of the members of the Bombay "War Council" in connection with the "Congress Bulletin" which is being published in defiance of the "Unauthorised News-sheets Ordinance".

Inspector Lyons called at the Congress House to effect the arrests on Sunday, but the leaders were not then in the office of the B. P. C. C.

The "War Council" consists of Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah, President; Sjt. Abdul Rehman Cassum Mitha, Vice-President; Sjt. Mahmud Kasuri, Secretary.

Other members of the B. P. C. C. who are not included in the "War Council" are:—Sjt. Shamrao B. Thakur, Secretary, B. P. C. C.; Mrs. Amrit Kaur, and Sjt. Saraswati Chandra Shah, the 19-year old Editor of the "Congress Bulletin."

6 PICKETERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

One Satyagrahi Beaten Severely

Six Congress volunteers were arrested and one person was alleged to have been severely beaten by the police as a sequel to intensive picketing of a godown in Ganeshwadi, Bombay, on Sunday evening.

It appears that a Jew merchant had stocked about 200 cases of foreign cloth in the godown and during the last few days was attempting to remove them for the purpose of sale. The Congress volunteers carried on vigorous picketing with a view to prevent the removal of the goods.

SOUGHT POLICE AID.

The merchant sought police help. The latter on arrival on the scene placed under arrest six Satyagrahis and are alleged to have beaten one severely.

Tricumlal Chaganlal who received injuries on the head was removed to the Congress Hospital for treatment.

The names of the six volunteers arrested by the police are:—Krishnath Govind, Dasera Tisram, Vijanand Prabhat, Sridhar Muralidhar, Krishna Gopal and Surjansingh Magansingh.

PATRIOTIC HARDWARE MERCHANTS

—:o:—

Sign Boycott Pledge Of The Congress.

(Through B P C C, Boycott Committee.)

The following hardware Merchants have signed the Boycott pledge:—

The Sharma Trading Co.
Abdullabhai Kaderbai.
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Allibhai Yusufalli.
Abdulhussain Allibhai Babooji.
Abdulhussain M. Fazalbhai.
S. A. Gallakorwall & Co.
Yusufally Adamji.
Yonsoo & Bros.
Esabhai Moosabhai.
Abdul Mahamad Badrooddin.
Badruddin Vallimahamad.
Hatimbhai Mahamadalli.
Bhailalli Fiddalli.
Kooverji Devsey Co.
A. S. Noomanbhai & Co.
M. Davoodbhai & Bros.
M. M. Dawoodbhai & Co.
Kurbhanhussain A. Poonawalla.
Ahamadalli Jivabhai.
Amerbhai Dosaji.
Hasanalli Abdulalli.
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LADIES SATYAGRAHA DAL.

—:o:—

More Field For National Service

The President, Akali Dal, writes:

A Ladies Satyagrahi Dal has been formed as a Branch of Akali Dal and it will function on the same lines as the men Satyagrahi Dal. The management of the ladies Satyagrahi Dal will be in the hands of the Akali Dal but all its services will be under the disposal of the B. P. C. C. "War Council." Ladies desirous of serving their nation and their country should lose no time in offering their services as volunteers of the Ladies Satyagrahi Dal. They will kindly call at the office of the Akali Dal Satyagrahi camp situated in the Congress House compound at any time between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. to enrol themselves as volunteers. All wards are requested to kindly secure the services of as many ladies as possible for participation in the Ladies Satyagrahi Dal.

DONATION TO HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

The Hon. Treasurer of the Hindustani Seva Dal has received the following sum as a donation to the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Badamvadi Flag Salutation Committee ... Rs. 63 10 9
Gamdevi Prabhat Pheri Mandal ..... Rs. 5 5 3

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Over 750 Patients Treated Since July 11

Dr. B. K. Kothari, M.D. (Bombay), writes:—

In a meeting of a few leading members of the Lad community of Bombay, it was resolved that a hospital be started at a central place like the Lad Wadi at C. P. Tank for the convenience of the volunteers of the C Ward (Bhuleshwar) Congress Committee the Big Morarbaug Camp and the other Camps on the Mandvi side.

Accordingly a Managing Committee and a Medical Committee were formed with Dr. B. K. Kothari, M.D., as the Superintendent and Dr. C. B. Shroff, M.B.B.S., as the House Surgeon of the Hospital.

The Free Emergency Hospital began its regular work from 11th of July with full equipment for 50 indoor beds and the outdoor department. With the pressing needs of many more beds we had to make accommodation for one hundred beds which justifies our existence.

SOME STATISTICS.

There was a great rush of patients due to lathi charges on the Gharwal day, the Tilak procession day and the Council day. The total number of cases treated in the outdoor department till the 30th September amounted to 619 and in the indoor department to 167. The injuries treated at the outdoor and indoor departments of the Hospital were of the nature of bruises, contusions, abrasions, swellings, hoematomas and pain due to lathi blows. The fracture cases treated at the Hospital included 1 of the thigh bone, 2 of the bone of the forearm, 1 of both bones of the forearm, 1 of a separation of epiphysics of the leg bones, 1 case had injury on the head leading to palsy of the left leg. In another case the last toe of the foot required amputation. Several cases of retention of urine due to shock were treated in the Hospital. This Hospital treated cases of injuries due to lathi blows from as far as Delhi and Nagpur.

All this work was chiefly carried out by the valuable help which our Surgeons, Drs. Dhruv, Cooper and Desai, gave at their own personal sacrifices.

We have also to thank the Trustees of Sir Harkisondas Hospital for the free use of their X-Ray room for our fracture cases, and treating our cases for major surgery.

About 25 ladies of the high caste families and of the Desh Sevika Sangh had volunteered their services for the nursing staff.

We cannot forget to thank the Managing Committee of the Lad Dasha and Wisha caste for unhesitatingly leaving at our disposal the whole of the Lad Wadi free of charge for Hospital purposes.

WELCOME TO MRS. CAPTAIN AND OTHERS

—:o:—

A Dadar Function

A procession and public meeting were organised by the women of Dadar to welcome back Shrimati Perinben Captain and others on their release. A very large number of women were present.

The procession went through all the important streets, singing national songs, and assembled in the maidan near Tilak Bridge. Shrimati Shardabai Vengarkar, the leader of the Desh Sevikas at Dadar, paid a homage to those fortunate sisters who had returned from jail.

Many women from the audience garlanded Shrimati Perinben with hand-spun yarn.

In a spirited and eloquent speech in reply Shrimati Perinben said that she had not been to jail but to a solitary place for a rest cure and that she deserved no congratulations. "I have to request you, my sisters", she concluded, "that you must take up the Charkha and thus open the iron bars of Yeravda Jail and release Mahatmaji." She preached boycott of all foreign articles and made a fervent appeal to join in thousands the Desh Sevika Sangh.

Other women also addressed the gathering on behalf of the Congress Committee.

The meeting terminated late at night.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

As the shops will be opened after the hartal, all Picketing Sevikas are requested to be present punctually at Sukhanand Dharmashala, at the time assigned to them. The Sevikas who are not active picketers and other Sevikas who desire to give a little of their time to national work are urgently requested to come at 2 p.m. at Lobaug to help in the making of 'punis.'

LONG LIVE GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

The Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee celebrated Gandhi Jail Day on Sunday with a procession and a meeting in the morning.

The procession consisted of various corps of volunteers, Prabhat Pheries, Vanar and the Mangir Senas. Takiles were also plied by the public, on the way.

Sjt. Narayan Balwant Deshpande (President), Sjts. Shivalal P. Jariwala and Shivalal D. Patwa (Hon. Secretary) Sjts. Yeshavant B. Parulker, Ramanlal Khichadia, Durgashanker T. Bhatt, Harischandra D. Buch, and Paramanandas of the B. D. C. C. were prominent among the procession.

The procession started from the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee office at 7-30 a.m. and went through Princess Street, Sheikh Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar, Bhoiwada, Gulalwadi, Madhav Baug and arrived at Bhangwadi.

After reaching Bhangwadi a meeting was held.

"AT HOME" TO WOMEN.

—:o:—

VOLUNTEERS OF SEVA DAL.

The postponed "At Home" to the Hindustani Seva Dal women volunteers by their Captain Mrs. Kallyanibai Sayyad took place on Saturday. About 125 women volunteers were present at the function. Mr. S. V. Savant, the President of the Hindustani Seva Dal presided and in his speech he advised the women volunteers to be more bold and sincere workers.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE'S PART IN NATIONAL CAUSE

—:o:—

In the course of the annual report of the Vile Parle Youth League for the year ending 30th September which was read at the annual general meeting of the League held on Sunday, the 28th, the Secretaries say:—

But the brightest part of our activities was in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. Our President, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, one of the organisers of the Satyagraha Camp of Vile Parle had the honour of being sent to jail for two years on the very first day of the movement. His successor Mr. Indubhai Desai who was also the Editor of the "Satyagraha Patrika" followed him with a twelve months' sentence. He was accompanied by Sjt. Markandrai Mehta, a sympathiser of the League. Similarly Sjt. Virchand Shah was sentenced to 15 months, D. T. Yadav to 9 months, N. M. Ghate to 3 months, V. P. Jani to two years, and Mrs. Devayani Desai to fifteen days. They were members of our League. In addition to these the following members of the League joined the Camp as volunteers, went to Dharasana and Shiroda and are still active workers in the Camp: (1) Sjt. B. A. Bhatt, (2) Sjt. N. B. Oza, (3) Sjt. A. V. Mehta, (4) Sjt. H. A. Vaidya, (5) Sjt. Dilkhushbhai Divanja, (6) Sjt. G. V. Joshi, (7) Sjt. G. V. Kothari.

We take this opportunity to congratulate all these comrades who are suffering for the national cause to-day.

The second annual general meetings of the Vile Parle Youth League was held on Sunday, the 28th, at Liberty Lodge, Vile Parle. The report and the statement of accounts for the year were adopted unnanimously. Mr. A. V. Mehta was elected President and Messrs. J. V. Rajadhyaksha and C. C. Patel, Secretaries for the year.

URAN WELCOMES MR. A. R. S. KASAM MITHA

—:o:—

And Condemns R. T. C. Tamasha

URAN, Saturday.

The small town of Uran was active yesterday the whole day, villagers pouring in hundreds from some forty villages in the neighbourhood to give a hearty reception to the Vice-President of the Bombay "War Council", Sjt. Abdur Rahman Suleman Kassam Mitha and the party of other Bombay Congressmen, including Sjts. Waman Kabadi, Dost Mohomed, Bhuta and Mahtre.

The whole party was taken in a procession through the narrow streets of the town, almost the whole bazaar having observed a hartal in their honour, Hindus and Mussalmans all having joined in it enthusiastically.

A mass meeting was held in the evening on the open maidan near the Local Board's School, when Sjts. Abdur Rahman, Waman Kabadi, Dost Mohomed and Bhuta spoke explaining the messages of Mahatma Gandhi, yesterday being the last day of the celebration of Gandhi Birthday Week.

A resolution was passed unanimously on behalf of the forty villages, who were represented at the meeting disassociating completely with the Round Table Conference and condemning those who were proceeding there in spite of the nation's boycott.

Prizes were distributed to the Prabhat Pheries at the hands of Sjt. Abdur Rahman.

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HEALTH OF BOMBAY SCHOOL CHILDREN

—:o:—

Inspection Reveals Startling Facts

Need Of Two Permanent Clinics

A report on the progress of Medical Inspection in Bombay Municipal schools, has been published this year by Dr. V. R. Bhoosath, Municipal School Medical Officer, from which the following extracts are given:—

The importance of the Medical Inspection has been universally acknowledged. In civilized parts of Europe and America the authorities have directed great attention towards the health of the children and from their reports of the Medical Inspection, we gather that the height and weight of the average scool-going children have increased by two inches and eight lbs. respectively, more than what it was about 20 years ago. This is an indication of the great efforts made by the Western people to see that the child which is a national asset is strong and well built.

There are about 50,000 school children in Bombay Municipal schools. The common ailments in them with percentage is shown in the following table:—

	Percentages.	Children suffering.
Decayed teeth	27	13,500
Tonsils enlarged	8	4,000
Discharging from ears	1	500
Eye Disease	12	6,000
Defective Vision	4	2,000
Lung Disease	8	4,000
Enlarged Spleen	9	4,500
Malnutrition	30	15,000
Skin Disease	4	2,000

Mere inspection of school children without remedial measures for such a large number of diseased ones does not serve the purpose for what it is meant. The present system of Medical Inspection in this city claims complete cures of only 10 per cent. While the 90 per cent. of the defective children are allowed to grow under the torments of sufferings of several diseases noted above. Medical Inspection aims not only at the preservation of health but also at its recovery. Unfortunately for lack of adequate and complete treatment children do not derive full advantage from it.

It is a matter of gratification to know that the Bombay Schools Committee have arranged facilities of treatment as an experiment at the King Edward Memorial and Bai Jerbai Wadia and B. J. Hospitals. On the Parel side Drs. Gidchapwala, Kapadia and Doctor Miss Guibai with the assistance of the nurse Miss Rajapurkar have selected children suffering from various diseases out of the total number of three thousand children for the purpose of being treated at the Edward Memorial and Jerbai Wadia Hospitals.

The children residing in and near Kalbadevi are treated at Ramvadi Free Eye Hospital for their eye troubles, while the children suffering from the dental troubles are being attended to and given medical treatment in the Municipal School Dental Clinic, by Drs. Kambatta and Miss Jinha. The experiment initiated by the School's Committee has received immense assistance at the hands of the medical staff at different hospitals and dispensaries and many thanks are due to them.

On the Parel side ailing children are taken to the hospitals from their schools in a motor bus with the result they get an immediate and quick treatment. I expect a more satisfactory result in consequence of the conveyance arrangement on that side.

Out of 170 diseased children from 1,000 children inspected by me in and near Kamathipura schools 109 got cured as a result of regular treatment for the last three months at the B. J. and Municipal dispensaries, i.e. 64 per cent. Percentage of cures as against 10 when there was no adequate arrangement. On the strength of this satisfactory result the Committee can boldly approach the Corporation with a request to establish two permanent school clinics one in the north and the other in the south of the city which will solve the vital problem relating to the health conditions of nearly 50,000 growing children and I am sure that the Bombay Municipal Corporation will now lend its full support to this movement. It follows that a movement of this kind to be successful, requires sympathy and generous co-operation of the public.

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WEATHER IN INDIA.

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 5.

Thunderstorms have caused fairly widespread rain in Burma, Bombay Deccan and in the extreme south of the Peninsula. A few falls also occurred in Assam and South-east Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. A few falls occurred in Bengal, West Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina 2 inches; Kyaukpyu 1-1|2; Toungo 1; Gwa Akyab 3|4; Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst, Bhamo 1|2; Dibrugarh, Silchar 1; Cherrapunji 3|4; Cox's Bazaar 1|2; Cepni 1|4; Sholapur 5; Cochin and Bijapur 3; Trivandrum 2; Aurangabad 3|4; Coonoor 1|2 and Kodaikanal 1|4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Bombay Deccan and extend into East Central Provinces and East Madras.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY OCTOBER 6, 1930.

THE LONDON 'TAMASHA'

—:o:—

On the occasion of the departure of the first batch of "delegates" to the Round Table Conference, the organs of Anglo-Indian opinion in this country have expressed their jubilation at the "set-back" to the Indian National Congress, in terms that leave nothing to the imagination as regards the bitter hostility of interested parties to India ever becoming a self-governing country. The "Times of India" particularly excels in this campaign of misrepresentation and vilification of Congress activity in the city. Because the Congress leaders thought it advisable to drop the anti-Conference demonstrations for the sake of the peace of the city, they have been held up to ridicule as shirkers and quitters. The search for gross adjectival abuse would have been, indeed, a difficult task, after this preliminary essay, for our contemporary, had the Congress Committee insisted on actually carrying out the demonstrations! It was a true patriotic counsel that induced the withholding of these protests. And yet these efforts to secure peaceful atmosphere are ridiculed, because the leaders of the Muslim opinion who are with the Congress announced a compromise at the Thursday meeting in the Azad Maidan. They are jeered at by our contemporary as "an assorted lot of scarcely-known Khojas and Bohras and other nonentities." The concern these gentlemen showed for the peace of the city is not considered by the inspired penman of the Anglo-Indian oracle as worth a cuss. The same pen would, of course, have found no terms too vitriolic to denounce these meetings and demonstrations, however successful they may have been, as wilfully endangering the peace of the community. These outpourings indicate baffled rage and thwarted hope because Indians are rapidly learning the lessons of self-control and discipline, which indubitably fit them for Swaraj. The Congress, however, and the Nationalist opinion of the country is so secure in their own sense of righteousness, that they may well afford to disregard such ebullience of wrath and futile sarcasm from obviously interested quarters.

But while the Anglo-Indian Press pours out ridicule on a non-violent movement, those who have the real interests,—even of the British Empire,—at heart; those who can see a little ahead, are gravely disturbed by the Congress leaders finding it impossible, under the camouflage presented to them by Lord Irwin, to be present at this mockery of seeking a settlement of the Indian problem, without the participation of India! Says the "Nation and the Athenaeum", an organ of Liberal opinion in Britain: "No attempt should be made to hide the fact that the Conference is necessarily lop-sided. It is not only that some forty or fifty men cannot really 'represent' a sub-continent; but that, in the absence of Congress representatives, some interests will inevitably be over-weighted." This observation of the Liberal periodical is all the more significant and noteworthy, because it is at the same time of opinion that the "Conference" must nevertheless be proceeded with. Such a conclusion, inconsistent and illogical as it is, may be inevitable in a British journal; but contrast this generous admission of the "lop-sided" character of the London gathering with the blatant selfishness of the foreign vested interests in India, as voiced in the "Times of India". The Liberal paper practically admits the reasonableness of the demands made by the Congress leaders. The journal says:

"Theoretically, 'there is nothing inherently absurd in the chief demands'. The 'right to secede' is really an academic point, implicit in the ultimate attainment of full Dominion Status. Control of the Army is an essential part of complete self-government. The justice of charging India with certain sums, which now form part of her national debt, is a subject which may legitimately be brought up for discussion in the near future."

If these demands are "implicit" in the goal of full Dominion Status, or "legitimate", Lord Irwin and his advisers will have a heavy bill to answer when the time comes for squaring accounts between Britain and India, for categorically rejecting them as impossible. It is futile for them to hope that the hour of real settlement can be postponed. They have sealed the fate of their own remedy for India's ills. The responsibility is obviously not of the Congress leaders for having exposed by clear-cut postulates the Machiavellian policy of the spokesmen of the Indian Government and those who speak of Dominion Status for India, and mean only the prolonged domination of India by Britain. And though journals like the "Nation" may seek to salve their conscience by advising that the Conference must be held, even though it is admittedly lop-sided, because it would be impracticable now to postpone it, the point can no longer be concealed that there is no likelihood at all of a genuine "settlement" at this Conference of the Indian question. That settlement, it is becoming increasingly evident, must be in India as the result of general agreement among the Indian leaders. Neither the Indian States, nor the important Indian minorities, can hope to obtain any guarantees worth the name, while a great majority of the Indian people,—of all creeds and castes,—is opposed to such a lop-sided, self-deluding arrangement, that the Round Table Conference can at all produce. The Conference is a hotch-potch of mutually conflicting elements. The "representatives" of these have made it no secret, that to them the particular interest they hold closest to their heart is much more important than the welfare of the country as a whole. Their deliberations can only end in a world-wide advertisement of the utter incapacity of these "chosen ones" to arrive at an understanding even amongst themselves. The wholesome discipline of a united party, representing truly the vast majority of the country, will be lacking at this "Conference" of these invitees of the Viceroy. In no sense of the term, therefore, are these participants either delegates or representatives. That fact alone, were there no other, should suffice to condemn the scratch lot of communalists and special vested interests, that will present themselves in London as supplicants on bended knees.

The solution, therefore, seems, even now, to lie in a Conference in India of all the elements that matter for a real and lasting settlement. Let the Princes and the Minorities meet, even without the guiding bit and bridle of the Government of India, to arrive at an agreement among themselves on all their outstanding differences. Given mutual good-will,—and we have no doubt there is the amplest measure of such good-will in the Nationalist circles dominated and inspired by a Prince of good-willers like Mahatma Gandhi,—such a Conference has a far greater chance of reaching a most widely acceptable and lasting settlement,—than any farce enacted in Britain, six thousand miles away from the country! If the British Government really are honest regarding their professions of "sympathy" for India, there should be no difficulty in obtaining the final constitutional shape through their instrumentality,—assuming that step to be necessary, for this settlement. And the interests even of the Empire,—in so far as they are legitimate and not inconsistent with the just aspirations of this country, would be better safeguarded, despite the recognition of the right to secede, as the Nation recommends, than by any wirepulling and patching up in Britain. We trust the early experience and prompt disillusionment of the thinking section of the London invitees will induce them to accept this suggestion. They can further its translation into action in co-operation with Nationalist opinion, so that this long-suffering hard-tasked country may not be subjected to a needless period of unrest and unsettlement.

THE WOMEN'S LEAD.

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Speaking at the Azad Maidan meeting on Saturday Mr. K. M. Munshi referred to the great awakening among women that he was surprised to discover on his return from jail. No tribute was more eminently deserved. The last five months constitute a miracle of women's achievements in the struggle in which India is engaged to-day. Their success has not been confined to any one place. Women have been an honour both to the rank and file and the leadership of the movement all over India. During the present struggle the first lady to suffer imprisonment hailed from the Presidency of Madras. The work that the wife and sister of the late Deshbandhu Das have done with the assistance of other ladies is well-known. In Behar the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth owes its success to ladies under the leadership of Mrs. Hassan Imam. U. P. is justly proud of its "dictator" Mrs. Uma Nehru and its representative on the Working Committee, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru. Delhi owes a good deal to its two lady leaders, now in jail, to its present "dictator" Mrs. Vedi and to Mrs. Asaf Ali, while Mrs. Zutshi, Begam Mahomed Alam and Miss Zutshi are names to conjure with in the Punjab. As to Bombay, who can estimate the value of the splendid services rendered to the cause of Indian freedom by Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. K. Chattopadhya, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Kamdar? Add to the list the Desh Sevikas of Bombay and their sister-organisations in other provinces, add also the fact that hundreds of them are ready to suffer the rigours of jail-life. And it is the participation of India's women in the national struggle that has largely contributed in keeping the movement on non-violent lines. There will be no exaggeration in saying that our sisters have performed a miracle. India cannot be too proud of her daughters.

THE AIRSHIP DISASTER.

—:o:—

The tragedy of the loss of the British airship R-101 on its voyage to India will be mourned all over the world. Of the passengers only eight have survived. Lord Thomson, the Minister for Air in the MacDonald Government, was one of the victims of the disaster, the cause of which remains shrouded in mystery. But although Nature in wrathful mood occasionally shows to Man that his efforts to progress are as nought when she so wills, yet those efforts will still continue. Men braved the perils of the sea and made marked advance in navigation. Men will readily continue with undaunted courage to brave the perils of the air and devise means to make airship travel as safe as the other methods of transit.

IN THE NATION'S INTEREST.

—:o:—

The hardware merchants of Bombay, many of whom, we are glad to note, are Muslims, have undertaken not to deal in British hardware in pursuance of the A. I. C. C. resolution in regard to the boycott of British goods. They have, further, decided to do business only with those who have signed the boycott pledge. The pledge permits them to import British hardware already indented. But they are submitting a list of all such indents to the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. It is a patriotic resolve on the part of the hardware merchants. We congratulate them on this splendid lead, which, we hope, will be followed by others. For, the boycott is not only an effective political instrument. It is also a condition precedent to the full development of Swadeshi which is impossible so long as the present monopoly of our markets endures.

STUDIES IN THE TEACHING OF GANDHIJI.

DISCIPLINE.

(By VERRIER ELWIN, CHRISTA SEVA SANGH.)
VIII*

A saint is one who preserves when he is old the valiant idealism of his youth. It is only discipline that can make men saints: for discipline alone saves our visions from being merely visionary. Discipline gives staying-power to our enthusiasms: it harnesses our ideals in the interest of practical life. It is the purifying agent in all love. it gives dignity to power, and authority to genius. Non-co-operation, wrote Gandhiji at the beginning of 1921, "is not a movement of brag, bluster, or bluff. It is a text of our sincerity. It requires solid and silent self-sacrifice. It challenges our honesty and our capacity for national work. It is a movement which aims at translating ideas into action."

PREREQUISITE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Discipline is the pledge and guarantee that we mean business. "There is no deliverance and no hope without sacrifice, discipline, and self-control. Mere sacrifice without discipline will be unavailing." It is very easy to shout war-cries, even when it is dangerous to do so; it is very hard to maintain, month after month, positive and constructive work for the nation. "The greatest task before the nation to-day", said Gandhiji ten years ago, "is to discipline its demonstrations if they are to serve any useful purpose." It is just this discipline which is itself the most effective demonstration. "The moment we show intelligent organisation, honest but unbendable purpose and perfect and disciplined cohesion, the English will hand over the whole administration to us without a blow."

TRUEST FREEDOM.

The truest freedom is bondage to a higher law. "A man who chooses the path of freedom from restraint," Gandhiji told a schoolboy's conference at Ahmedabad, "will be a bondslave of passions, whilst the man who binds himself to rules and restraints releases himself. All things in the universe, including the sun and the moon and the stars, obey certain laws, without restraining influence of those laws the world would not go on for a single moment. You, whose mission in life is service of your fellowmen, will go to pieces if you do not impose on yourselves some sort of discipline, and prayer is a necessary spiritual discipline. It is discipline and restraint that separates us from the brute. If we will be men walking with our heads erect and not walking on all fours, let us understand and put ourselves under voluntary discipline and restraint."

URGENCY OF SELF-RESTRAINT.

The necessity for discipline at the present time becomes evident when we remember that the Satyagraha movement is pre-eminently a matter of self-purification. Hence the whole of life must be brought under the liberating yoke of discipline. Brahmacharya is of vital importance. The control of the palate must be achieved. The body must be the servant and not the master. "It is my fixed conviction, daily growing on me, that we shall not make this unhappy land happy except by purity of conduct which spelt otherwise means truth and non-violence. Such purity can come only by prayer and fasting."

HUMILITY.

There is a sometimes forgotten aspect of discipline to which we will now draw attention. Humility represents the most intense and searching discipline of all, a discipline of the ambitions, of the desire for recognition, of the love of publicity, of self-seeking in its many and insidious forms. Yet humility once gained makes discipline easy: pride is ever impatient of control; humility scales it. "The spirit of non-violence necessarily leads to humility. Non-violence means reliance on God, the Rock of Ages.....We must act, even as the mango tree which droops as it bears fruit. Its grandeur lies in its majestic lowliness". Humility is the meek sister of non-violence, for humility is always reverent, quiet, restrained, and loving.

SILENT WORK.

Gandhiji has always stressed the value of self-effacement and silent work. His followers "must not fight for power or office or name. They must work silently, result or no result." "Is it not easy enough to see that service requires no power, no office, no prestige?" Action and speech should be alike disciplined. A non-co-operationist strives to compel attention and to set an example not by his violence, but by his unobstrusive humility. He allows his solid action to speak for his creed. His strength lies in his reliance upon the correctness of his position. And the conviction of it grows most in his opponent when he least interposes his speech between his action and his opponent. Speech, especially when it is haughty, betrays want of confidence and it makes one's opponent sceptical about the reality of the act itself. Humility therefore is the key to quick success. I hope that every non-co-operationist will recognise the necessity of being humble and self-restrained."

Genius, we have often been told, is long continued patience. So is freedom. It is the discipline of order, experiment, practice, silent strenuous work, that produces the great poems, the great works of art. So too the lyric of India's freedom will not be created spontaneously by some idle singer of fashion, but it will rise with pain and labour to the lips of those who have disciplined themselves.

(To be continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on September 24, 25, 27, 29, 30 and October 1 and 2.

INDO-CHINA AT A GLANCE

THE SIMPLE, HARD-WORKING ANNAMESE.

(BY JAMES VAN SHYKE.)

India is gradually becoming a country which is going to play a more important part in world affairs according to economists who have made a study of the situation there. For that reason the doings of near-by countries will be of interest not only to business men but also to the scholars of India.

While it is impossible for many people to travel to all the places one might wish to see I have had the opportunity of visiting a little known country; this country is quite close to India and seldom does it find that news reports of its doings reach the Press.

The history and the description of this country of Indo-China is given in a crisp manner so that the average reader may grasp in a few minutes what it took this writer much trouble and cost not a little in hardships to secure.

While India would like only to trade with these bordering lands, perhaps the first principle is to know these countries. Indo-China with a population of over twenty-three millions of people and with a rapidly increasing commercial significance is a great land; a land which is fertile with mines soil produce and raw products. The people of Indo-China are also most interesting. But here are details which tell the story of the country:

VAST TERRITORY.

What a vast territory it is! Extending from Lat. 8 30' to 23 25' N. and from Long. 97 40' to 107 E. it encompasses fully 274,384 square miles with an estimated population placed at over 20,000,000 people this year. That's Indo-China, virtually entirely under the tri-colors of France.

Yearly growing in commercial importance not only to France but to such places as Singapore this goodly body of land is about due for the spotlight cast by an out-side and ever curious world. The chief export of Indo-China is rice and the cereal occupies 62 per cent of the total export of the country and is second to Burma in world ranking. Export trade goes to India, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, Great Britain, France, Dutch East Indies, Philippines Japan, Belgium and so forth. Of course France takes the bulk but the countries abovementioned are, according to the French, respective consumers of approximately thirty million Fracs., yearly during the past five years, with a strong upward trend this year and a probably steady increase thereafter. Some idea of the commercial importance of this really little known French colony can be gained by statistics given which show that before 1929 has passed the total sum of foreign trade will amount to about six Fracs.

HOW FRANCE KEEPS CONTROL.

To visit this country as a tourist much of the actual situation as it really is shall escape notice. Thus this writer entered the country aboard a Chinese cattle boat from the Philippines and sailed fully 160 miles along the Mekong River. On past Cape St. James, to give it the Anglo-Saxon pronunciation and spelling, we saw it all. What a closely guarded land it is. At St. James one of the most power-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

The League of Nations.

Another "successful" session of the Assembly of the League of Natons has come to a close. Like its predecessors, it was characterised by the usual orgy of eloquent platitudes, mutual compliments and solemn renewal of faith in the ideals of the League of Nations. Like its predecessors it was also characterised by its concentrated attention on Europe, neglect of the down-trodden, specially of those under its charge and postponement of questions that really matter. In this connection, it is really amusing to notice Viscount Cecil solemnly regretting that the move to bring the Covenant of the League into harmony with the Kellogg Pact should have been postponed till next year. It is patently absurd to imagine that the process would achieve the outlawry of war. The Kellogg Pact itself is a fraud and the signatories to it propose to outlaw war not by refusing to resort to it but appropriately making vigorous preparations for the next war—as witness the increase in armaments.

A Worthy Enterprise.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee is doing well in issuing every week an account of its activities and the state of the Satyagraha movement in the Province. The advantages of such a summary are obvious enough, and the necessity for it has become more compelling in view of "weekly appreciations" issued against the Congress movement. This enterprise is a help to Indian and foreign stuents of the political situation in this country and is worthy of emulation by other Provincial Congress Committees. Official Congress Weekly Reports will help a great deal in the presentation of the true picture week by week of the movement.

"Pledged" to Dominion Status!

Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhary, who returned from England the other day, has given an interview to the Press on the subject of Congress abstention from the Round Table Conference. One may sympathise with him on his disappointment, but it is impossible to appreciate his arguments. It is all very well to attempt to arouse sympathy for the "Socialist Party" by playing upon the dangers of propaganda carried on by Princes who are strongly represented at the Conference. But it does not convince. The "appeal of the Socialist Party in England—the only party pledged to Dominion Constitution for India—for Congressmen to reconsider their decision" which Mr. Chaudhary has taken upon himself to "echo," is a patent deception. The appeal—we suppose Mr. Chaudhary refers to the Labour Party that is in office in England—is based on the definite denial of the "Dominion Constitution for India" to which the Party was "pledged." Mr. Chaudhary had better refer again to Reuter's summary of the Peace correspondence, which was available to him in England, if not the full text.

"Shaukat Ali Zindabad."

Although Nationalist Muslims would be perfectly justified in saying that the terms of the truce were dishonoured at the Mole on Saturday, we do not mind the "pretty little demonstration" made in honour of the Ali Brothers. It would have been cruel if the efforts of Mr. Shaukat Ali during the last three weeks had failed entirely. The 200 Muslims, therefore, did well to assemble at the Mole and spare him a grave shock of disappointment. But we wonder why some of his champions felt the urge to assault two innocent Nationalist Musalmans, Messrs. Fatehmahomed Maniar, and A. R. Reshamwala. They were standing in front of the Azad Club, New Sydenham Road when they were honoured by the attentions of those who shout "Shaukat Ali Zindabad." They had to take refuge within the Club. One of them, however, could not escape a few lathi blows. Now, there is much to be said in favour of provocation which the very sight of Congress Muslims offers to Mr. Shaukat Ali's followers. Add to it their criminal presence in front of the Azad Club, having pictures of National Leaders. The case for the lathi and the knife in the eyes of hooligans becomes stronger in the face of such open and deliberate "defiance." But there still lingers scepticism regarding the morality of all this. Will somebody enlighten us? Will the "educated" followers of Mr. Shaukat Ali take this question

SATYAGRAHA NEWS FROM KARNATAK

—:o:—

Released Satyagrahis Honoured.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 3.

Six months have elapsed since the commencement of the present movement and like all other places Belgaum has been during the past fortnight and more receiving many of the jailed Satyagrahis back in the fold from the prison.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande has been brought over to the local Hindalage jail from Ratnagiri and is expected to be released during the next week.

RELEASED SATYAGRAHIS HONOURED.

On Wednesday last Mr. Thakur, Editor of the "Tarun Bharat" weekly came out from jail along with Messrs. Kagwade of Nipani, Sakhwalkar of Satara and Ranade of the Talegaon Samarth Vidyalaya. They were taken in procession through the main streets and a meeting was arranged in the evening to congratulate them. But rain intervened and the meeting had to be abandoned.

On the morning of Thursday, the 2nd the whole town musted in its full strength as Jawaharlal Chowk for the special Dasara Flag salutation ceremony arranged by the Jawaharlal Pathak.

The flag hoisting was performed by Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar who had specially come for the occasion from Dharwar.

SALE OF CONTRABAND SALT.

In the evening the annual Dasara procession marched to the Puja Grounds behind the Mission High School. This occasion for looting the 'Suvarna' leaves was taken advantage of by restarting the sale of contraband salt and many sold and purchased the same.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES IN KUMTA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 3.

The exacting of the grazing fees is being carried on most strictly and promptly. The Mamlatdar, the Taluka and District Board members, the members of the Co-operative Societies and the School Board and the pleaders with their allies are warned to exercise their best influence for the realisation of the grazing fees. The District Local Board president, the prominent Hindu and Muslim landholders are working hard for the recovery of the fees.

The Congress propaganda work here and in surrounding places is going on quite well. The Intimidation Ordinance is set in force in this district since Sept. 23.

To-day four from Kumta Taluka and 17 from Siddapur Taluka who were sentenced for one month for the breach of Forest Laws are going to be released from the Karwar Jail. Six picketers have been arrested and taken to Karwar and their trial has not as yet taken place.

THE PANVEL SUFFERERS.

—:o:—

Donation By Dr. Rajabally Patel

"WANTED" MEN READY TO SURRENDER

(Through Panvel Congress Committee.)

PANVEL, Oct. 5.

Panvel Forest Satyagraha Mandal announces that the "wanted" Satyagrahis are ready to surrender to authorities. They were all the while present in the village ready to get arrested since the tragedy and have not absconded as was published in some papers. Villagers held Dussera Samelan on a large scale and observed Gandhi day at Chirner. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate closed his inquiry on Friday. But many people were still coming and offering their statements.

Ramibai of Sai who is reported to have held up a rifle being fired by a policeman on the day of the tragedy, was congratulated by the Congress Committee and Ladies' Sat Sangh of Panvel at a meeting.

Dr. Rajabally V. Patel has sent a cheque of Rs. 101 to the Secretary of the Relief Fund. More contributions are solicited from the public.

Names of the persons who died on the spot of the tragedy are: (1) Raghunath Nhavi of Koproli, (2) Parasha Rama of Pandive, (3) Anant Sardekar, (4) Dakya Phopiskar, (5) Alya Patila of Deghodi.

Persons who died in hospital are (1) Rama Bama, (2) Hashiram Budya.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN BORDI.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, Oct. 4.

A public meeting was held on Sept. 30 in the Lalaji Square under the auspices of Bordi Gholwad Congress Committee, to support the Congress Programme when Mr. Madhaorao Raut presided and Shrimati Manjulaben Desai, and Sjts. Keshavlal Shah and Jethalal Shah of Bombay Provincial Congress addressed the gathering.

WOMEN'S MEETING.

A second public meeting of Women was held on October 1st under the auspices of Bhagini Mandal in the Shree Ram Mandir, when Shrimati Manjulaben Desai, Sjts. Keshavlal, Jethalal Shah and Mukundrao Save addressed the gathering. They requested women to take part in public activities and asked them to take the propaganda work of Swadeshi and khadder.

DASHARA CELEBRATION.

A joined public meeting of Bordi Gholwad people was held on October in Suru's Baug. Mr. N. D. Deodhekar, of Umbergaon presiding, to celebrate the Dasara Day and sixth annual day of Bordi, Public Library and the Reading Room. When Mr. M. P. Zaiwalla, read the annual report of Library and Dr. Narayan Mule ready report of "Ulhyag Madir" as newly institution of looms and charkha.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that from the 5th October to the 18th October the products manufactured by

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Where also orders can be registered.

GANDHI DAY AT HUBLI.

—:o:—

Satyagraha Office Raided

LITERATURE ON ECONOMICS SEIZED

(Through Publicity Officer Satyagraha Mandal.)

HUBLI, Oct. 4.

Yesterday Mahatmaji's sixty-second birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Hubli. In the morning National Flag was hoisted in two places and thousands gathered to witness and take part in the grand functions. 39 Prabhat Pherris were present and took part in the ceremony. At 8 a.m. more than a hundred cyclists with flags and photoes went in a procession. In the afternoon at 4-30 p.m. a huge procession half a mile long with Mahatmaji's photos kept in a well-decorated motor car and a coach started from the Lokamanya chowk, went round the city and ended at the Satyagraha Mandal's office. At 9 p.m. a meeting was held in the fort. Mr. Muduvedkar Krishna Rao of Dharwar who had come specially for the purpose made a stirring speech on Mahatmaji's detention and the Round Table Conference. Mr. Pawte, a prominent lingayat pleader and scholar presided.

SATYAGRAHA MANDAL'S OFFICE RAIDED.

Yesterday morning the City Police Sub-Inspector with ten constables raided the Satyagraha Mandal's office for the third time and siezed 1,500 printed copies of a vernacular leaflet on India's public debt issued from this office. While the search was going on the police were stationed at the two corners of the road in front of the office and no exit or entry was allowed.

Picketing of liquor and toddy shops began at Hubli yesterday. A committee of influential local gentlemen has been formed to stop drinking entirely by organising the various communities addicted to drinking.

AFWA FARMERS LEAVE LANDS AND HOMES

—:o:—

No-Tax Campaign In Bardoli

(Through Satyagraha Publicity Officer.)

SURAT, Oct. 4.

Farmers have an inseparable love for their home town and fields. And when they are compelled to leave in mass, there must be something very much wrong with the state of affairs. They do not wish to betray Mahatmaji. They have, therefore, decided to migrate from the British territory leaving their lands, property and houses to the gentle care of God. At last to-day they act upto their decision. Men, women and children of Afwa bade good-bye to their native place leaving only five young and strong men behind.

Mr. Braham, Collector of Surat has suddenly gone to Bardoli today.

DACOITS' RAIDS IN KHOJ.

The small village of Khoj in Bardoli is being raided almost daily for some time by a band of dacoits. An old farmer of the village was brutally done to death. Nearly two months have passed and yet it is not known to the public whether the police undertook any investigation into the matter. Recently the School Master received a chit from that famous band to deposit a certain sum. He failed to do it and on the expiration of the date he was beaten by an unknown person till he became unconscious. Then similar fate awaited a resident of Kadod. Only tow days ago one Bhulabhai Ghanchi of Sarbhon has received the following note: "Within seven days from the receipt of this note, you shall deposit Rs. 2,000 in the yard behind your house. We shall inquire there after three days and if you fail to carry out our demand you shall be murdered within a week."

Now this band of murderers is spreading its criminal activities in the whole of Bardoli Taluka. These criminals knock at doors and throw stones at night, sometimes beat an individual passer-by even in broad daylight. What are the police authorities doing about this?

ACTIVITY IN JALALPORE TALUKA.

Jalalpore Taluka has commenced preparations for 'No-tax" campaign. Farmers of Aat village, which was the first to be permitted by Mahatmaji to offer mass satyagraha against Salt Law on 6th April, have passed the following resolution:—

"We the katadars of Aat resolve to-day that henceforth we shall not pay a single pie to this Government till Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai are released and they advise us to do so. We shall willingly suffer all the miseries consequent on our resolve. We also declare to fight this battle to a finish."

Immediately after passing the resolution, farmers began to remove their properties to some safer places. Nearly 60 villages have followed the example of Aat and removed their properties.

Mamlatdar of Jalalpore has issued an order prohibiting the farmers from removing anything whatsoever and carry out their evacuation plans.

Mr. Narandra Shantilal Malvi, B.A., in charge of Abrama Division of Jalalpore is arrested to-day for a speech.

Mr. Rasiklal Gandhi, Mahatmaji's volunteer is also arrested at Chikhali.

ARREST IN PARDI.

Messrs. Hasmukhrai Vrajlal of Surat and Dhirubhai of Bulsar were arrested at Vapi on the 1st under the Ordinance.

Pardi Taluka celebrated Dashera by offering mass salt Satyagraha. A party of volunteers fetching sea water near Udvada marched in a procession to a village Tukwada. There they boiled the sea water and prepared contraband salt, all the residents of the village partaking in the process. That salt was openly sold in different villages.

SIND DICTATOR AT SUKKUR.

—:o:—

Plain-Speaking With Foreign Cloth Dealers

YOUTHS ASKED TO MAKE THE GREATEST SACRIFICE

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 2.

Mr. C. T. Valecha, President of the Sind Satyagrah Council, paid a flying visit to Sukkur and Shikarpur during the week-end. He had a very busy day at Shikarpur. He conferred with the local Congress workers, discussed with them the peculiar situation prevailing there as a result of the recent Hindu-Muslim riots at Sukkur, laid before them his own plans for future work and gave them suggestions how to carry on the Satyagraha work at Shikarpur.

PLAIN SPEAKING TO CLOTH MERCHANTS.

A meeting of the wholesale cloth merchants was arranged in the afternoon, where they were given opportunities to place there difficulties before the President. After giving them a full hearing Mr. Valecha explained the national point of view and showed the imperative necessity of merchants' co-operation. He made it clear that although the Congress were directly fighting the Government, yet it was inevitable to oppose the cloth merchants even, if the latter did not lend them their full co-operation and sold foreign cloth. He said that so far the cloth dealers there had only pledged themselves not to import any further stocks,—even therein they had violated their pledge taking advantage of the recent floods and the Hindu-Muslim fracas in Upper Sind. But now time had come for the foreign cloth boycott work to be stiffened. He approved of the scheme of the local workers to regulate and ration the sale of foreign cloth by permitting the business only for a fortnight in a month. Thus alone did he feel could the import of foreign cloth be totally stopped.

GREAT HOPES IN YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Valecha then had a talk with some leading local students and volunteers. He started saying that he was addressing the youth of the country and from them he would not accept the ordinary sacrifice which the average citizen is called upon to make. Youths form the vitalizing factor of a nation, it is they who revolutionize a whole movement by their tremendous sacrifices. It is the duty of youngmen to infuse a new spirit and to rekindle the dying fire in this town". They should be prepared to make the greatest sacrifices for the cause of the country and even to lay their life at the altar of Motherland if need be. He then chalked out a definite programme for the students and hoped they would try to put it into execution. He then left for Hyderabad by the night train.

CANVASSING ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS

—:o:—

Efforts To Reopen Saugor High Shchool

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Sept. 31.

The guardians of the High School students were invited on behalf of the Inspector of School to meet him in the evening in the High School Hall, on Thursday, if they wanted their wards to be readmitted, they were to give a brading to observe to the School discipline. The meeting was decided to be picketed on behalf of the local Congress Committee. Scarcely 5/6 guardians thought to avail of the opportunity. Yesterday as well as to-day the picketing continued as before. The movement seems to assume a sterner turn in that the police authorities are asking the picketeres not to stand immediately in front of the gate but to locate themselves a furlong distant. Accordingly selected pickets have been posted at the disallowed place. The rest being placed a few paces ahead. But not more than 80 students could be gathered. Mounted police guards have been located in front of the School gates this day.

German Scientist ON Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

MESSRS. GODREJ SOAPS LTD.

BOMBAY

Gentlemen,

I am out on a two years' world tour. I enclose in admiration of the ideal soap you are making, my honest appreciation of it. I am a Scientist, devoting all my time to the study of the human health and specially the skin.

A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

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Majority of Soap Manufacturers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and are made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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"BAPTISTA COTTAGE"

—:o:—

Sanaorium In Nasik As Memorial

Glorious tributes were paid to the memory of the late "Kaka" Baptista, on Sunday morning at St. Martin's Hall, Bandra, by prominent leaders of the Christian Community.

Mr. Pothan Joseph, who presided, recounted the political career of "Kaka", which was, he said, characteristic of his inborn disinterestedness.

Mr. Jos Alex Dias then moved the condolence resolution recording the community's profound sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Baptista. Mr. Dias epitomized Mr. Baptista's career as one long life of selflessness, sacrifice and service.

Dr. Dias of Bandra seconded the resolution. Messrs. P. V. Domingo, Simon Pereira, F. A. C. Rebello, T. Buell and Thomas Carvalho also associated themselves with the resolution.

Mr. Terance Nunes welcomed the suggestion of Mr. P. V. Domingo that the memorial should take the form of a cottage at the Nasik Sanatorium to be named "Baptista Cottage" for the housing of any convalescent.

As for the question often put by various speakers as to who would take Kaka's place, Mr. Nunes related to the house what Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had once told him. When Mahatmaji left his Ashram on his historic march, Mrs. Naidu did not know who would take his place, once he was arrested. But she was astounded when she found, after Mahatmaji's arrest that every Congress volunteer had become a miniature Gandhi.

COMMUNITY OF "KAKAS".

Similarly, Mr. Nunes said, now that "Kaka" was dead, the community is so much inspired, that he was sure within a few years' time every Christian would become a miniature "Kaka". (Cheers.)

Mr. Joseph Gomes informed the meeting that there was already a move on foot to call a Sheriff's meeting to raise a memorial in the city, and the Nasik scheme of Mr. Domingo would not in any way clash with that move.

A Memorial Committee was formed with Mr. P. V. Domingo as the Secretary with power to co-opt.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Barday's Eleven beat the St. Xavier's College on Sunday by 14 runs after an exciting finish. Batting first, the College were all out for 94, the bowling honours being shared by Richards, D'Avoine, Barday and Bunyan. Barday's team then replied with 110, Richards and Barday contributing 20 and 33 respectively. Gurtu bowled well for the College and the scoreboard showed 93 for 9, but Nolan and Pawai knocked off the deficit.

A CRICKETERS DEATH.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Oct. 2.

The death has occurred of Mr. S. A. Azeeza, member of the Kalyan Moslem Cricket Team, on Thursday, the 2nd instant. He was the best bowler amongst the Kalyan Cricket Teams and was carrying away the bowling honours in the Kalyan Cricket tournaments.

Tragic Flight Of British Airship.

Laughing Air Minister On "No Prophecy."

(Continued from page 1.)

the local hospital that the lives of the none of the Eight survivors were endangered.

Mr. Leech, Mr. Brinks and Mr. Bell who left the hospital after being bandaged returned later and are now fast asleep. Hitherto 47 bodies have been recovered of which 15 are likely to be identifiable.—Reuter.

Eight Surviors.

Beauvais.—It is now confirmed that there are only 8 survivors. Thirty-two bodies have been recovered. Reuter.

GHASTLY YELLOW GLARE

—:o:—

Houses In Beauvais Shaken To Foundations

Beauvais.—When R-101 passed over Beauvais, she was very low and engines were very noisy. This woke everybody and frightened the children. The terrific wind was blowing and the airship seemed to be drifting sideways and disappeared behind the rising ground to the south. An instant later the crash shook the houses in Beauvais, four miles from the scene of accident, to their foundations. Then ghastly yellow glare shone in sky for five minutes.

FRENCH AIR MINISTER SALUTES THE DEAD

—:o:—

Salvagers Busy At Rescue Work

Beauvais.—A strong force of gendarmes is guarding the wreckage to prevent Souvenir hunters. The French Air Minister M. Laurent Eynac arrived and saluted the victims on behalf of the French Government. The grim work of salvage began at daylight. Firemen and gendarmes forced their way into the mass of debris and extricated a number of bodies, naked, charred, contorted and unrecognisable, and placed them on strechers laid in row by the hedge. The metal saw and the blow-pipes of the salvagers kept up an incessant din.—Reuter.

HOW THE AIR SHIP CRASHED

—:o:—

French Villagers Rush To The Spot.

Beauvais.—Mr. H. Leech says that tail broke when the airship fell. The pilot vainly tried to pull the airship upwards as it dipped. The front section of the airship crashed in the orchard and the rear part fell in an adjoining wood.

Inextricable mass of debris of all sorts covers a wide area. The inhabitants of the neighbouring villages rushed to the spot in motor cars and on horses and bicycles but they were unable to approach the wreckage owing to the uames.—Reuter.

EXPERTS LEAVE FOR BEAUVAIS

—:o:—

Air Ministry Assemble At Headquarters

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The news of the airship tragedy was telephoned to Sandringnam where the King and the Queen are in residence and also to the Chequers where Mr. MacDonald is entertaining the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Conference for the week-end. Mr. MacDonald hurried to the Air Ministry where he arrived at 8-15 this morning.

The whole staff of the Air Ministry headquarters had assembled. Experts later left by air for Beauvais to which place several specially chartered machines flew from England in the course of morning.—Reuter.

PREVIOUS MESSAGES

—:o:—

Giant Airship Starts.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

R-101's first stop will be in Egypt. Flight-Lieutenant H. C. Irwin is in command and Lord Thomson and Sir Sefton Brancker are on board.

R-101 passed over the coast near Hastings at 9/35 p. m. Greenwich mean time.

R-101 passed over Hatfield at 8/40 p. m. heading for London.

The start of the great flight was made with no more fuss than as if she were only going on a trial spin. Soon after seven in the evening, one of her engines was started up and then green navigation lights were turned on. Engines roared louder and louder and very slowly the giant airship slipped from the mast, circled and passed gracefully like a giant fish into the fast-gathering darkness. The departure was greeted by a storm of cheering from several hundred persons who had gathered at the foot of the mast to bid her farewell.

"NO PROPHECY" SAYS AIR MINISTER.

R-101 passed over London at 9 p. m. The giant hull was completely obliterated by low raincloudsand only red, white and green navigation lights were visible to crowds waiting in the streets to have a glimpse of the airship.

Lord Thomson interviewed before departure said that he was starting with greatest confidence. Conditions seemed quite satisfactory. He hoped to get to Karachi in four or five days and from there he would proceed to Simla, where he would spend two days. He had promised to the Premier that he would be back on October 20.

Asked if he thought that the trip would be the forerunner of regular trips to India, Lord Thomson replied with a laugh, "No prophecy."

Sir Sefton Brancker arrived at Cardington in an aeroplane piloted by Miss Winifred Spooner.

THE ROUTE.

The Air Ministry has issued a statement saying that R-101's route lies between Rouen and Paris, then southwest via Tours to Bordeaux and from there via Narbonne. If conditions in the Mediterranean remain as at present, the course will be set over the African coast towards Bizerta, and from there south of Malta to Ismailia.

It is understood that as conditions on the return journey are really more unfavourable than on the outward journey, the number travelling back may have to be curtailed.—Reuter.

—:o:—

SIMLA IN MOURNING

—:o:—

Viceroy's Cable To The King

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The news of the disaster to R 101 reached here just as people were about to luneh. It was hardly believable but wherever enquiries were made there was confirmation forthcoming.

One of the earliest to receive the sad news was the Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Birdwood who was out at Mashobra for the week-end. He was greatly shocked and much grieved at the death of his cousin Lord Thompson, the Air Minister, and at loss of so many gallant men of the Air Service.

The news spread like wildfire and caused general mourning. By the evening the whole of Simla had become aware of saddest disaster in modern history. In fact considering the general confidence which the Air Ship's safety had given to public many say that R 101 disaster was one which can be compared only to the disaster that overtook the famous ship "Atlantic" on her majestic voyage. Here again just when all that human ingenuity could contrive had been provided for safety and yet instead of the iceberg of the sea a hill in France caused this crash and the terrible end.

The Viceroy has sent a cable to His Majesty's Government mourning this great loss and conveying a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Government and the people of India.

INDIA SHOCKED AT THE NEWS.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The news of R 101 disaster has caused the greatest shock to the Government of India. The large number of people who had flocked in Karachi and many who are on their way to Karachi with a view to have a look at the giant airship would feel the greatest disappointment and terrible shock at the news. In fact such keen interest has been roused by the great flight that for the last three days it had become the topic of the hour and the chief feature of newspapers in India who have all published long extracts of the Air Ministry circular on the subject issued through the Associated Press.

SYMPATHY FOR LORD THOMSON.

Great sympathy is felt for the families of those who have been killed in the disaster. Field Marshal, Sir William Birdwood, whose cousin was Lord Thompson, has been the recipient of many messages of condolence. Particular shock is felt at the death of Lord Thompson who had, for some days, been mentioned as the likely successor of Lord Irwin as the Viceroy.—A. P.

APPEAL TO JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

—:o:—

In the course of a letter to the General Superintendent, E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Mills Department, Bombay, Messrs. D. N. Nadkarni and D. M. Kulkarni observe:—

It is a matter of regret to us that our services under you are terminated and that our connections with the firm, which we had learnt to cherish, cease almost abruptly. Our foremost feelings are to convey to you our profound sense of gratitude for the generous treatment we have received at the hands of the firm and for the appreciation expressed from time to time by our superiors for the little services we had been privileged to render to the firm in responsible positions which brought either of us in close contact with the firm's policy and activities in manifold directions.

As for our personal loss resulting from the loss of occupation in these days of economic depression we brush that idea out of our mind, at the sight of those of our colleagues who are thrown out with us and whom circumstances render far less capable of weathering the storm that we have to face. But if we know you at all, Sir, we know that none regrets more than you do, the sight of hundreds of clerks and thousands of operatives being deprived of their livelihood. We are sure we are speaking for most of our unfortunate colleagues when we say that we trust you still to mitigate, as best as you can, the rigours resulting from the sudden unemployment that has confronted them. We are certain that as a technical expert you cannot look with equanimity at the mills under your care being closed down wholesale. We presume yours are the same poignant feelings as those of an eminent Surgeon who watches a patient in mortal suffering but whose hands being tied has to content himself with expressing the hope that it would still be possible for him to come to his aid, if only his hands are free.

Profoundly as we disagree with the policy adopted by the firm in regard to the Congress demands, we are convinced that the firm is entitled to the admiration of every member of a nation that is engaged in a struggle for a principle. It has got to be recognised that the firm has practically staked its very existence as a great manufacturing concern in this city for the sake of what it regards as a principle. The principle may be a mistaken one but readiness to stand by it in the face of a whirlwind of opposition and every prospect of financial losses on a colossal scale should draw admiration from the heart of every person, capable of a generous impulse.

But the question inevitably crops up,—is it really a sound principle on which the firm has taken its stand? The most authoritative definition of the firm's attitude, as given by Sir Victor Sassoon in his statement to the Press rejects the idea of giving an undertaking on the question of foreign cloth imports, on the mere ground that such an undertaking would be merely ineffective and futile. "Ineffective and futile"; there is no suggestion that the undertaking asked for is harmful to any interests concerned.

It will not be denied that the Congress to-day represents the nation. The undertaking not to import foreign piece-goods is admittedly a gesture of good-will towards the nation. It is not denied that by far the major part of the Capital of the E. D. Sassoon Mills is foreign. What nation is there outside India, that would voluntarily give national treatment to alien interests in important national industries? And, when, for a mere gesture of good-will on your part, this country is prepared to extend a hand of friendship with a view to avoiding racial conflict one should be excused for doubting whether there is any 'principle' at all involved in rejecting the proferred hand.

Meanwhile, nearly 18,000 operatives and 350 clerks have been thrown out of employment and the rest, comprising of 5,000 operatives and 200 clerks, are threatened with the prospects of being thrown out at 24 hours' notice. And all these are told that they have to go to the wall because the mills cannot be worked under the ban imposed by the Congress. Could not the firm have said to the Congress "Well, it is a futile undertaking you are asking for. We say it is silly for you to insist on it. We would not care to be party to such an ineffective contract but we have a higher duty to fulfil totwards our 23,000 operatives and 600 clerks. For their sake, we do not choose to close down our mills. Here then you can please yourselves with the silly undertaking."

Could not the firm have said that? Is not humanity a grand principle worthy even of a higher sacrifice than that of mere money? But evidently, labour finds no place in the present scheme of things. Workers are still considered as mere adjuncts to machinery,—to be fitted in and taken off at will or at convenience.

We write all this not in a spirit of acrimony. We have always taken on ourselves the duty of acquainting you with the "Other side," as well as with the employees' point of view, in all matters of importance, on which we have had the privilege of speaking to you.

"MAKE THE UNION STRONGER"

—:o:—

G. I. P. Railway Workers At Bina

(Through G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.)

A General meeting of the Railway workers of all grades was held at Bina on 29th Sept. Comrade Shiv Narayen presided.

Comrade Patwardhan explained the object of the Union and also the efforts made to see that their grievances are redressed and all the strikers are immediately reinstated. In his opinion the root cause of the present unemployment of the strikers is in the attitude of the officers concerned and the only remedy to bring the officers to their sense of justice lies in making the Union strong in men and money.

Comrade Shahabuddin then dwelt on the necessity of making the Union strong and earnestly requested the workers to pay the subscription of the Union immediately.

Resolutions condemning the indifferent attitude of the Administration, the one-side inquiry made by the Dy. Agent Staff and the appointment of outsiders keeping strikers out were unanimously adopted.

The president closed the meeting after urging the workers to be united and to voluntarily pay the subscription.

RAILWAY WORKERS BOYCOTT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Jhansi Workers Mobilising.

JHANSI, Sept. 30

Two largely attended meetings were held at Jhansi last week to explain to railway workers why India is boycotting the Council Elections all over, and to impress on their minds the necessity of a strong organisation in the form of a militant Union. The Railwaymen's Union had given a fight, not only to the administration but to the bureaucracy as well, and that the strength of the Union must be maintained at all costs.

The meetings were addressed by Messrs. Pandit, Choudhary, Jagannath Prasad and Baboulal.

ENGLISH SPEECH IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Pronunciation Expert's Analysis

The value of a good accent as a social asset was discussed by Mr. F. G. Blandford, the well-known authority on pronunciation, lecturing at Cambrdge. "In England it is regarded as a social disqualification if a person does not speak the type of English which we are now discussing. People regard good speech as good manners."

COCKNEY GIRLS' FACILITY.

"The principle in pronunciation is to give the least shock to the least number. Supposing you met a crossing-sweeper who unexpectedly spoke the same dialect as we are hearing now you would refer to him as being a very well-spoken young man. Similarly, if a Prime Minister spoke like the average crossing-sweeper you would call it a rough accent. On the whole, women are more pliable in this way. An assistant in a milliner's or dress-maker's shop in London is a good example of a girl of humble origin who talks English perfectly to her customer, but when talking to her colleagues in the staff room uses a very different English. Many maids talk standard English to their mistresses and lapse into a fruity Cockney immediately they get back to the kitchen."

ROYALTY'S SPEECH.

Referring to the trend of modern English, Mr. Blandford said, "We are considering the King's English and we are also considering the Prince of Wales' English. The King and the Prince do not talk the same type of English, and an analysis of the Prince of Wales's pronunciation gives evidence of a very particular change. Yet the social environment and the outlook on life of the King and the Prince are the same. The pronunciation of the Prince is that of a young man and the King and Queen talk a perfectly different type of English. That is an indication of change."

Mr. Blandford said to a reporter that as millions of people heard the B.B.C. pronunciation it certainly made for standard English. "Speaking perfectly broadly, the announcers speak very serviceable English. In detail there are a great many words in their published list which I would pronounce differently, but that always happens. I think the B.B.C. Committee has done its work extremely well. I think the ideal accent is that which betrays neither your mother's birth-place nor your father's income."

INDO-CHINA AT A GLANCE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

ful Gibraltars is found. And "en route" through that lowland country one finds powerful wireless radio masts towering at least several score of feet into the air; one pair, each one placed on the left and right banks respectively stand as mute testimony of how well France keeps "in touch" with doings there. In fact, not only is Paris in daily communication, but almost hourly she hears from Saigon, most modern and perhaps best known of the cities there.

LOCAL COSTUMES.

We saw the sampans and the junks flying the French flag in many remote sections. We saw the local people with their odd looking full length costumes which consist of a black material, pair of flimsy trousers and a jacket which is slipped on over the head and fits like a shirt until the waist and then drapes the front and back part of the legs with a wide pair of slats on either side to give freedom of motion. Most of the women wear this unique looking outfit while the men wear a more business-like black dress not unlike that wore by the common Chinaman.

A RIVER'S WRATH.

The Mekong River had just finished a wild overflowing which ruthlessly carried it over the land, devastating most of it along the banks and for a number of kilometers beyond. The residents must have been philosphical to have taken it so calmly. They received no aid from the government. We saw them building new houses in the self-same spots where their old ones were. We saw then planting short period rice crops on that self same soil where their old crops were ashed away. We saw then pay little attention to the 800 ton cattle boat as she steamed by, although she was the largest to pass this vicinity in as many years as the Annamite pilot could remember. We found that of the eighteen and a half million Annamese in Indo-China most are without any schooling, devout Buddhists, and concerned with little else in the world than to worship at their picturesque temples and raise rice.

GALLISIZED.

Outstanding was an indelible impression which we got on speaking to the pilot, the first Annamite we met, and we kept this impression for as long as we remained in this country. The French have succeeded in instilling into the manners of the people a somewhat national of rather the peculiar habits of the Frenchman. In short the "ways" of the Frenchman-his little peculiarities, his method of walking, his hundred and one other things which stamps him as French by his very person-not all of these but some of them have been passed on to the natives. Certainly not the culture but—the resident of Indo-China is infinitely more polite than the native of the Philippines, under the Americans, for example.

CHILD LABOUR.

Not quite Chinese and not quite Japanese with a little of both—perhaps the better or more simpler parts—are found in the native populance. The women work just as hard, if not more so than the men. We saw women carrying heavy loads after the fashion of the Chinese coolie. We saw open opium shops in such a place as Saigon, called by the French, "Le Petit Paris." Child labor is so obvious too. Here was a large building under construction in the so termed, "Pearl of the East", the most up-to-date city, as it were, and little children not more than from eight to thirteen years of age were walking up rudely constructed stairs throughout the framework bringing materials. Yet, they seemed happy. They would eat. Of the opium and kindred drugs however, that seemed certainly another matter when one learns, then sees and smells the smoke from cigarettes, pipes and whatnots right on the streets and all over.

HOW THE FRENCH CAME.

The old Spanish civilization that gave some character to the Filipinos and some form of culture, as one may classify it, before the coming of the Americans to the Archipelago of the Southern Seas has no counterpart in Indo-China. In 1428 Li-Lor, founder of the historical Li dynasty overthrew Chinese rule and thus we find that in previous years China, itself had colonies. Two centuries later foreign traders visited the country. They were led by the British, French and the Portuguese. Three centuries went by and a French protectorate was established after battles and diplomacy had been restored to Hanoi, which was one of the first places visited by the foreigners, seeking trade, became an open port together with Haiphong and Quinhoi in 1874, to be exact, after a treaty of peace with the Annamese authorities. Eight years later a final agreement between the native leaders and the French resulted in Tonking becoming a French protectorate. While America was in the midst of a Civil War, 1862, the French forfully occupied lower Cochin-China, where Saigon is located, and ran up the French flag. Four years later Paul Bret arrived at Hanoi as the 1st governor of Tonking. The next year three other provinces were captured by the French and some of the Annamites fled to the hills. When the Americans were taking the Philippines in 1898, the Territory of Kwang-Chau-Wan was leased from China and it was placed under the authority of a governor-general in 1900, although the natives at first protested and then reluctantly submitted. By a new French-Siamese treaty in 1904 a modification of the treaty of 1893, between the two countries was brought about, and Chantaboun was evacuated. The neutral zone along the Mekong river was given in return for Bassak, Melupre, the districts of Dan-Sai. This comprised the portion of Laung Prabang on the right side of the Mekong and the maritime district of Kratt. Siam then gave up on March 23, 1907, by another agreement, Battambang, Siemrap, and Sisophon. In return she got Kratt and Dan-Sai which were ceded in 1904. Such is a brief review of the history of Indo-China.

PERSIAN ART AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY IN LONDON.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will kindly give publicity to the following:—

The authorities of the International Exhibition of Persian Art are desirous of obtaining pure Persian paintings and objects of fine quality available in India for the forthcoming Exhibition in London, and those who are in possession of such Persian works of Art suitable for this Exhibition are requested to communicate to me should they wish to loan such examples for the above Exhibition. It is desirable that a list of the objects meant for the Exhibition should first be forwarded to me, when all necessary information will be supplied.

The selected work will be forwarded through the Society for the encouragement of Indian Art.—Yours, etc.,

S. FYZEE RAHAMIN.

Alwane' Rif'at, Ridge Road, Bombay, Oct. 2.

—:o:—

Does India Want Chinese Silk?

The Chinese "Economic Bulletin", writes,—

Chinese dealers are urged to investigate the "golden opportunity" which India offers for the sale of Chinese silk products.

In compliance with a recommendation of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, a circular communication was recently sent out by the General Chamber of Commerce to all sections of the Chinese silk industry, urging them to despatch special delegates to India as soon as possible in order to ascertain the requirements of the Indian silk market and the relative position of foreign silk products in favour among Indian customers. By adopting their products to Indian demands and tastes, Chinese silk manufacturers are informed that the present is an exceptionally favourable opportunity for developing the export trade with India in view of the boycott against British goods. Japanese and French silk products are now flooding the market in India.

A report recently submitted by Mr. Lu Chung-fong, Chinese Consul-General at Calcutta, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, points out that since the Non-Co-operation movement started this year by Gandhi, other foreign goods are displacing British goods among Indian buyers. Chinese silk products have failed in the past to secure a favourable reception in India on account of unsatisfactory styles and designs. But if the Chinese silk industry would arrange to send a delegation to study and investigate Indian requirements, the Consul General did not doubt that an extensive business could be developed with India.

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IN BOMBAY
24th, 25th, 26th and 27th October.
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

LAUNDRY CLERK CHARGED WITH THEFT.

—:o:—

Retrial Ordered

Abdul Gafoor Mahamad aged 22 was placed on trial on Friday last before Mr. Justice Baker and a Common Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on a charge of the theft, and causing mischief by fire. The jury were divided by 5 to 4 in their verdict, which was one of guilty against the accused. His Lordship in the circumstances ordered the accused to be retried at the next Sessions. Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore appeared for the Crown and Mr. Khairaz appeared for defence.

The accused was formerly employed as a clerk in the Ripon Washing Company situated at Ripon Road. The complainant Shomsul Haque who was a teacher at Bandra ran the laundry which had been sold to him in January last by his nephew. The latter discharged the accused prior to the sale, and on this account it was alleged the accused bore a grudge towards the complainant and his nephew. On February 10th the accused was seen coming out of the shop at about 2 a.m. by a witness named Ahmadkhan who subsequently discovered smoke issuing from the shop. The prosecution alleged that the accused after stealing some clothes from the shop, set fire to it as the owner had refused to re-employ him.

The police recovered some clothes belonging to the laundry from the accused's house.

Pleading not guilty to the charge the accused stated that the complainant owed him some money which had not been paid in spite of his demands. The complainant, however, allowed him to take away some clothes towards payment of his dues as he did so. He knew nothing of the fire in the shop.

G. I. P. RY. WORKERS' UNION'S SUCCESSES.

—:o:—

BUT LIVING WAGE STILL DEMANDED.

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Cabin Staff Union was held on Sunday, the 5th inst. in the Hanuman Theatre, Kurla, at 10-50 a.m. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. S. C. Joshi.

At the outset Mr. S. G. Kale, the General Secretary of the Union read out the Annual Report for the last year. The report enumerated among several things, several grievances that the Union had been able to redress during the last year. It narrated in detail how in response to the strong organisation that the workers had built up, the Administration had to grant substantial demands like a revision of wages of cabinmen, grant of the bad climate allowances and of an extra lever allowance, regular transfers of staff from unhealthy stations, etc. "But", says the report "compared to the vast work that has yet to be done, what we have been able to do is insignificant."

After several resolutions dealing with the grievances the Persident addressed the meeting. Mr. Joshi compared the condition of Trade Unions in India and in the West. "If the Indian labourers expect out of their Unions the same benefits that the Western labourers get out of theirs, they must also be prepared to make the same sacrifices", said he. The British labourer pays something like a shilling a week towards his Union subscription but our labourers hesitate to pay even a four anna piece. I know that this is more or less due to our poor earnings and the lack of education, but it would never do to put forward that excuse and sit with folded hands. If we want to improve our condition, it is time we put our shoulders to the wheel.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting dispersed.

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SPIRIT OF OLD BOMBAY.

A Cockney's Thoughts On Dassera Day.

Every year, the Dassera ushers itself into our lives, recalling with its subtly joyous presence the memories of other days some of which we cherish in terms of sensuous experience while the others, more remote ones in the region of "Time," can only be evoked through imagination aided, in large measure, by some traditional ritual that lingers down to our own days.

THE QUIET CITY.

Bombay had begun changing before some of us were born till to-day it has assumed a typical character of an unquiet, hybrid city, full of that noise, restlessness and corruption which are brought in the wake of industrialism. Its old life has been changing all these unsteady years and such modest monuments of that life as escaped ruin before, are disappearing before the final assault of what our "chota," Lenins take delight in describing as 'working class' life. The old Bombay, one feels, was unabashedly "petit bourgeois" with its little leisurely "bungalows" and low, limited population. Yet it was, probably, quite unlike the modern suburbs, in spirit and outward form. It had all the character of a port and city that it was even in those days: and it could yet be rightly described as a 'quiet city.'

THE SPIRIT LINGERS.

It seems to-day an almost idyllic quietness: and one breathes it in as a solitary old house stands in isolated pride, at some unlikely corner right in the heart of an overcrowded locality, side by side with a brand-new structure of concrete-engineering. The spacious courtyard suggests leisure and freedom and privacy that, however, fail to be associated with the houses of the 'new rich' that line Pedder Road and other predatory territory. Only some old house or another which is spared from the enterprising architect's reach or the gambler's greed or the tragedy of impoverishment retains its old character, so much in harmony with the life that surrounded it. And the rows of pygmy banyan trees yet retain the old spirit of the hillock that is now mined into flatness and vulgarity.

TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY.

The home retains, naturally enough, some of the traditions of the old time festivals and the street, too, echo some of these. They cannot be either picturesque or possessing any splendour as they once were against the old background. In more recent times other things, more or less of catastrophic character, have has tened the process, of decadence of what may be described as cockney tradition and old cockney life Even the Dassera morning brings this fact out as one watches people making almost a tedious pilgrimage to the famous temple o Mahaluxmi. The temple stands at a beautiful perch near the old sea very much as it stood in the old days and as it stands in the old historic prints. And it still draws towards itself the local devotees who reach to the compulsion of tradition dull though it has become. This and the other road-side scenes can only be reminiscent of the older days: the old organic background has steadily shifted and the old life has been plucked out of existence as it did so.

What the People Say

"JIVAN CHARKHA"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with interest your review of the JIVAN Charka Model 6 in the issue of Sunday dated the 21st inst. I have personally seen the Model 6 of Sunderdas Mills and understand still, to some extent its mechanism In my opinion it needs some improvement still. One of its defects is that the spring is placed between the two wheels only. Consequently when the middle wheel is dragged towards the big wheel the string between the middle wheel is dagged towards the big wheel the string between the mid-wheel and the spindle tightens; and when that wheel goes back towards the spindle the string becomes loose. This happens continuously and the spindle stops turning sometimes. Instead ed in such a way that the bigger of this a spring ought to be placwheel may be dragged towards the back side of the charkha and the middle wheel be dragged towards the bigger wheel by means of the maal. This arrangement would give equal tension to both the strings and the spindle would turn perfectly even.

Another defect is that there is no arrangement for oil to lubricate the active parts of the charkha. Again it has got no rolling like a SUDERSHAN charkha of Bardoli.

But my chief objection is to the use of the word "INVENTION" regarding the manufacture of this charkha. The JIVAN charkha with automatic yarn winding originated by Mr. Purshottamdas Ranchhordas was an invention—a real invention. Unfortunately that machine did not prove as productive as was expected. Yet the credit of the invention does not lessen a bit. But the idea of the use of two wheels instead of one in a charkha, was originated by Mr. Ishwerlal Vimawala of this city in 1921, and all the credit of this invention goes to him. Nowa-days many a people take advantage of his invention and prepare various kinds of charkhas by arranging the two wheels in different ways, and thereby earning lots of money. Mr. Vimawala's motive in putting two wheels instead of one was to cheapen the price of the charkha; while Mr. Purshottamdas has almost doubl-Charkha worth Re. 1/- can give, ed the price. Mr. Vimawala's as much work as the JIVAN charkha, Model 6 worth Rs. 5-8-9; and Mr. Vimawala's GANDIVA charkha is far more easily portable than the JIVAN charkha. I do not understand why a charkha should cost so much when it is desired to reach the poorest population of this country. There is no doubt that the number of persons who can afford to spend Rs. 5-8 is far less than the number of those who can spend Re. 1-0-0; if the price of the charkha cannot be lessened it is no use putting two wheels and thereby lose he nice rolling of a Bardoli Charkha.

I write this only in order that due credit may be given to the rightful persons and to give an humble suggestion to Mr. Purushottamdas.—Yours, etc.

H. K. P.

Surat, 29-9-30.

NO DIWALI EXTRAVAGANCE

—:o:—

To The Editr of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Diwali is fast approaching and instead of celebrating it in an expensive manner why should we not celebrate it in a modest way in view of the present conditions. Let there be a slogan "no Phatakda (crackers) to your beloved kiddies, no lavish sweetmeats. Start eating only during Diwali, 1 bajri roti and dal in the morning and 1 javari roti and vegetable or rice and vegetable in the evening. Thus showing our sympathy to the sufferers in jail.

Can we celebrate our Diwali heartily when so many of India's sons are behind prison bars?—Yours, etc.

Y. B. TALPADE.

Fanaswadi, Sept. 30.

PETIT LIBRARY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read the letter of a "50 years' member" in your issue of the 27th ult. on the above subject. He says "The rules are a remedy for a chronic disease. For a long time past the Library has been converted by some members into a club and by others into an office." I do not think that there is any truth in this complaint but even assuming that it is a fact the remedy prescribed by the Hon. Secretary is worse than the disease. If some members are misbehaving themselves it is open to the Hon. Secretary to deal with them accotrding to the rules and regulations of the Institute. There is no reason why all the members should be penalised for the misbehaviour of a few. The very fact that the new rules were introduced by the Hon. Secretary in an arbitrary manner without taking the sense of the members or even consulting the managing committee elected by the members goes to prove beyond a shadow of doubt that they are unacceptable to the members or at least to a very large majority of the members.

It is a pity that "a fifty years' member" should have come forward to defend the arbitrary action of the Hon. Secretary whose duty it was to have placed his suggestion before the general meeting of the members through the managing Committee instead of having all his own way. Your Correspondent must be aware that this is not the first time that the Hon. Secretary has challenged the rights of the managing Committee and if the Hon. Secretary can go on Ignoring the rights of the Managing Committee may I ask your correspondent as to what is the earthly use of having a managing committee at all? Surely, your correspondent is defending the indefensible.

I also challenge your Correspondent's statement that the new rules are welcomed by the members! No self-respecting and freedom loving member—perhaps, with the solitary exception of your correspondent—will ever tolerate these absurd rules placing restrictions on his personal liberty and movement.

It is now for the members of the Institute to agitate for bringing the Hon. Secretary to his senses.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

WORKERS MUST NOT BE MERE AUTOMATIONS

—:o:—

Teach Young People To Be Patriotic

Mr. Chagla's Programme

Mr. M. C. Chagla writes:—

The first four items in my programme would be:—

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

When Ireland was in the throes of the Sinn Fein movement, Bernard Shaw once said that Ireland was like a man suffering from a sore. Till that sore was removed he could not think of anything else. All our best brains are at present engaged, and rightly engaged, in working out a solution for India's emancipation. We seldom realise what gigantic social problems will still remain to be tackled when Swaraj will have been won.

The Hindu community has been making considerable progress in this direction. They have been refashioning the social structure of their society to suit modern conditions. We Mussulmans have unfortunately entrenched ourselves behind the ramparts of orthodoxy and obscurantism. We have, however, the resplendent example of Gazi Mustapha Kema Pasha. He has shown how the most backward and orthodox of countries can be modernised within less than a decade.

THE ARMY.

I have never believed in the virtues or magic of non-violence. A country that wishes to retain its freedom must be fully equipped to defend itself against all aggression. You cannot rely on a mercenary army for this purpose. You must train and arm your citizens to defend their homes and hearts in the hour of peril.

LABOUR.

The worker has to be roused from his present state of complete poverty and destitution. He must be made to feel more interest in the work that he does, and not be a mere automaton. There must also be a more equitable distribution between labour and capital in the profits of industry.

EDUCATION.

There must be a complete reoganisation of our educational system. At present in our schools and colleges patriotism is taboo. We must teach our young men and women to take more pride in their country and in the glorious achievements which lie to the credit of her illustrious sons. The interesting features about the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny must be relegated to the archives of the British Museum.

We will also have to devote our attention and our energies to the acceptance all over the country of a common national language. The insensate quarrel about the script can be early solved by prescribing both the scripts in all schools and colleges.

Rugby.—The Westland Aircraft Company are sending abroad a Wapiti general purpose military aeroplane to demonstrate its qualities before Government officials and air force officers in the States of Southern Europe, South America and China.—B. O. W.

Havana.—The Senate has approved of Machado's request for the suspension of the constitutional guarantees.—Reuter.

London.—The summer time in Britain ends at three in the morning on October 5.—Reuter.

DEAD BODIES OF PRISONERS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly publish the following in your esteemed journal and oblige.

Will anybody enlighten the public why the dead body of a prisoner is not handed over to his parents or relatives when he dies in prison while undergoing the sentence. This we especially hear from the Yeravda prison. To my mind the prisoner is in possession of the jail authority who is truly speaking a guardian and protector of the person of a prisoner, and, therefore, he is responsible for his safety and the parents have a right to know the real cause of his death. Moreover it is shocking when funeral rites are not allowed to be performed on the dead-body of a person who willingly courts imprisonment for the liberty of his motherland while the deadbody of a murderer when hanged is handed over to his relatives for all rites to be performed.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. SHAH.

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Can Cure Leucorrhoea and Menorrhogia in 7 days. "Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, cirhosis, metrits, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it for their patients. Re. 1 per Bottle.

Available at all the Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS

AHMEDABAD and KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegraph "Devekemical."

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Head Office :—AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Rs. 125/- and upwards.

Monthly Premiums from As. 8/- Re. 1/- and upwards.

LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

Sore Throat?

"... We are never without FORMAMINT—a little common-sense protection is all that matters."

Mrs. R.J.—W.

Formamint

cures Sore Throat, prevents infectious diseases, such as:

INFLUENZA
DIPHTHERIA
TONSILITIS

Formamint destroys the disease germs in mouth and throat.

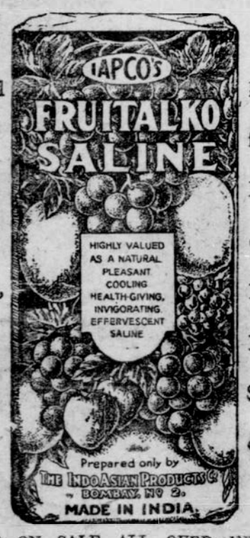
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

FORMAMINT

The Germ-killing Throat Tablets

IAPCO'S

Fruitalko Saline.



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Most effective for Habitual constipation Headache Indigestion, Stomach disorder etc.

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Rs. 100, per 1000.
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PROMOTION OF INDIAN BANKING.

—:o:—

Suggestions For The Encouragement Of Indigenous Enterprise.

The following are extract from the concluding portion of the memorandum submitted by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Before the Indian Central Banking Inquiry.

The financing of foreign trade in India is at present an exclusive function of several non-Indian Exchange Banks of various nationalities, with their head offices situated abroad. These banks are very strongly organised against other banking agencies and their enormous capital resources make it impossible for all but an equally formidable institutions to enter the field of exchange business which the established banks have come to regard as their privileged sphere of business. The non-Indian character of these banks precludes the possibility of bringing their actions into line with the dictates of national interests and has naturally created a bias against the children of the soil conferring some distinct advantages on the non-nationals carrying on either export or import trade in India. The difficulties confronting the Indian traders are directly traceable to this bias and differential treatment accorded to various sections of the commercial community. The Committee of the Chamber have received information from some members that without confirmed bankers' Letter of Credit from abroad, no credit facilities are available from any important banks in Calcutta. The reasons assigned for such serious handicap are: first, the predominance of European officers in the banks, and secondly the non-existence or insufficiency of Indian banks. As a rule for the shipment of food products such as rice, tea, spices. etc., confirmed bankers' credit is not available and business is done generally after inspection at the port of destination. The Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that as the profits in such business seldom exceed 5 per cent. the banks can, if only they like, safely finance 75 to 80 per cent. of the value against shipping documents and also against other securities, if necessary.

The credit instruments which are used in this country in relation to foreign trade have nothing of the nature of any remarkable characteristic of their own. In fact these comprise the commonly known bills of exchange and bills of lading.

COMPLAINT AGAINST EXCHANGE RATES.

Regarding facilities for clean credit it has been brought to the notice of the Committee that when unconfirmed letters of credit are in question, i.e., when drawers have to draw not on the bank of the drawee but on the drawees themselves, banks in Calcutta generally refuse to allow any credit facilities to the Indian merchants but will only take the documents for collection. Here again the Committee have noted an unmistakable bias against Indians as the above method of operations limits in effect the trade by clean credit to European methods alone.

The exchange rates which are charged for the conversion of rupee into sterling or other foreign currencies or for the remittance of funds are subject to several points of criticism. At present the banks often realise a double commission, viz. for buying or selling foreign bills and also on account of the difference between buying and selling rates on the day when remittance has to be made. The losses which accure on this score to merchants who regularly operate as both exporters and importers are often very heavy. The Committee of the Chamber would, in such circumstances, suggest that the Exchange Banks should provide facilities for opening Sterling, Dollar or other foreign exchange accounts so that the merchants, combine the functions of exporters and importers may utilise the value of export bills in foreign currency in payment of the import bills without incurring any loss on account of double commissions including that arising out of fluctuating exchange. The Committee have information that such facilities are available in almost all the commercially advanced countries of the world.

Regarding the existing storage facilities it has been suggested to the Committee by some members of the Chamber that bonded warehouses should be established by Port Commissioners, where cargoes can be stored without paying the heavy and unnecessary charges made by banks on account of transportation and insurance. It is contended that the charges of breakage under such arrangement will be considerably minimised. Another suggestion has also been put forward that some bonded warehouses should be declared free port warehouses where facilities would be provided for storing goods without paying custom duties in advance.

REGULATION OF BANKING.

The Committee of the Chamber are in favour of audit and examination of bank accounts by examiners but they would suggest that such a scheme should provide for a parallel audit along with that carried on at present by professional accountants and auditors. The proposed examiners should be appointed by the Finance Member of the Viceregal Council working in conjunction with an Advisory Committee. The Committee should consist of members representing interests connected with agriculture, trade, industry and banking. The chief executive of the Central Reserve Bank should be an ex-officio member of the said Committee. As there are no all-India organisations for agriculture and banking at present, members representing these interests may for some time be nominated by the elected members of the Central Legislature under specified rules drafted specially for the purpose. The number of members will have to be ascertained after a careful examination of the claims of various interests in order to ensure that all of them are fairly represented in the said Committee. The Committee of the Chamber would, however, observe that the appointment of the proposed examiners should not signify a mere duplication of the audit of banks which is now being carried on by professional accountants quite satisfactorily except in rare cases of connivance with frauds committed by those responsible for the actual management of banks. The function of the examiners acting under the Finance Department with a special Secretary for the new portfolio will be in the main executive with powers to carry out the policy initiated and sought to be imposed by the Finance Member as advised by the Advisory Committee. Many of the functions of the examiners will be such as devolve on the Associations of Banker in other countries, specially those of Canada and Australia. In India the conflicting interests of various groups of banking institutions preclude the possibility of the voluntary establishment of any comprehensive association to which the many important functions of bank examiners could be safely confided. The appointment of such examiners, therefore, will mean for the banks a certain degree of outside control which in more favourable conditions and under a better system of banking organisation may be justly resented by the banks for which the examiners are proposed to be appointed.

The Committee do not approve of any restrictions on business which may thwart the development of banking in the country. There are some limitations however, which may be advocated on the ground that they will inspire greater confidence in the customers and enhance the volume of business so as to make the limitation acceptable to the banks in the long run. Such limitation refer in the case of commercial banks to the requirement of maintaining a minimum percentage of cash reserve and further to certain conditions controlling the grant of advance to the directors or to concerns in which such directors may happen to be interested. Provisions may also be made for ensuring the liquidity of investments.

"EXAMINERS" FOR BANKS.

The failures of banks in India in recent years have been principally due to inefficient management irrespective of whether the banks were managed by Europeans or Indians as is borne out by the failures of the Alliance Bank of Simla and the Bengal National Bank. The inefficiency of management has been responsible in each case for bad investments ultimately bringing the banks to ruin. In the opinion of the Committee the recurrence of such failures will be to a great extent avoided by the appointment of examiners who shall have to keep a constantly vigilant eye on the operations of the banks. Where banks come to grief for want of adequate liquid funds to meet an unforeseen demand for heavy withdrawals the timely help of the Central Reserve Bank providing rediscount facilities will enable them to avert a failure.

The Committee of the Chamber endorse the view that circumstances at times arise which demand that a bank facing difficulties should be amalgamated with another more financially solvent and sound institution for avoiding liquidation which often gives a shaking to the banking system as a whole. The amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central Bank of India affords perhaps the most brilliant example in this country of how the business of tottering bank may be taken over by another without in any way jeopardising the financial solidarity of the latter. The Committee of the Chamber are aware that in all advanced countries the banking system is at present undergoing a process of rationalisation which is reared upon an amalgamation of competing banks. Such a process of rationalisation is practically unheard of in India and may not be favoured by the banks so remarkably individualistic in their outlook, for several years to come. It is much less difficult, however, to induce a bank, put in a serious plight, to be merged in another bank, and the agent most competent to foster a movement in this direction is an Association of Bankers started on the lines of those in Canada and Australia. Where reconstruction of the bank is feasible, the initiative and help must come from the Central Bank which shall be a national institution acting as a Bankers' Bank.

BANKING ORGANISATION AND MONEY MARKET.

Compared with the economically advanced countries in Europe and the United States of America, India possesses at present a mere apology for an organised money market. There are banks and bankers scattered all over the country but no attempt has hitherto been made to regulate their course of action so as to allow a free scope for the forces of demand for and supply of money and credit. An organisation among the various banking institutions of a country is essentially necessary for more than one reason. First, it provides safety to the individual banks in so far as it ensures reliable extraneous help in times of crisis; secondly it imparts maximum productivity to the banking resources of the country by proper mobilisation according to the needs of time and places; and thirdly it can effectively maintain the price level and so the steadiness of the commodity markets by bringing all credit agencies under the rational control of some controlling agency like a Central Bank. In India the establishment of such a money market has been rendered impracticable by the absence of any central agency co-ordinating the functions of the various banking institutions.

The old controversy as to whether a Central Bank with effective opwers of control should precede or follow the establishment of an organised money market need create no difficulty and in fact may be ruled out of consideration in the light of the American example. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 is a standing challenge to the "laissez faire" policy of English banking in so far as it proves that where the control of a money market cannot be left to the care of conventions without unduly postponing the establishment of such control, resort may have to be taken to some special legislation for expediting the process and achieving the purpose of setting up an organised money market.

The American example may serve the purpose of an object lesson to India as in the money market of this country the lack of cohesion among the various constituents is even more pronounced than what it was in the United States on the eve of the passing of the Federal Reserve Act. The existing conglomeration of various banking agencies may be transformed into an organised market only if the whole subject be brought within the purview of some special legislation of a comprehensive character. Such legislation in the existing circumstances of this country must provide for the establishment of a Reserve Bank with such powers and functions as were contemplated in the official bill of 1928. No spasmodic action or piecemeal legislation will improve the situation so long as the problem is not boldly tackled by the Government. In India the problem has gained additional importance in view of the fact that in this country the re-organisation of banking has proved itself through failures of various experiments, to be the "sine qua non" of a permanent solution of her currency problems. The Committee of the Chamber therefore, cannot too much emphasise the need for establishing a Central Bank under some special statute.

It is, however, futile to expect that any special legislation will by itself remove all the defects of the existing conditions of the money market. In fact its operations may be rendered absolutely nugatory by other conflicting forces. In India the success of any banking legislation designed specially for the purpose of securing better organisation for the money market can be assured only by the Government whose financial operations have in recent years been a fruitful source of disturbances in the money market and inconvenience to "bona fide dealers" in money and exchange. Such operations are related to the Government's policy regarding the floatation of long term loans and the issue of short term Treasury Bills. The Committee of the Chamber are most emphatic in their opinion that unless the administrative measures of the Finance Department of the Government of India involving very large amounts, be properly regulated in accordance with the interests of the money market no legislation will prove itself so resourceful as to raise it to the status of the organised money markets of other advanced countries.

Strengthen those

Nerves

Neurasthenia (nerve-weakness) has been called the "disease of the 20th century." It is estimated that 95% of the population suffer from it. Trembling of the hands, irritability, restlessness are a few symptoms; so are sleeplessness, stomach trouble, lack of energy. All are due to one cause—weakness of the nerve-cells. It follows then, the only logical way to conquer these complaints is to strengthen the nervous system.

You can do that with Sanatogen. As a well-known physician has stated: "*Sanatogen goes right to the core of well-being, viz., the cells and builds these up into a fabric of lasting health.*" Sanatogen feeds the cells of the body with the exact proportion of those elements—glycerophosphate and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived.

After a short course of Sanatogen nerve-weakness will disappear and very soon you will feel radiantly healthy again—strong and energetic—with a keen appetite and a new joy in life. Start taking Sanatogen to-day and notice its wonderful influence on your health.

Go to your Chemist or Bazarkeeper to-day.

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Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

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Cures like magic ophthalmia, inflamed eyes, red and mattering eyes, sore, itching and watering eyes and tired eyes, and pink and watering or mattering eyes in babies.

NON-POISONOUS, NON-IRRITATING. Absolutely Harmless.

MR. R. V. MANKAR, of Khar Road, Bombay, writes under date the 4th July 1930:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that I was suffering from sore and mattering eyes, and "Ankhi-Khoosh" gave me immediate relief and cured me completely within three days."

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Oct.		
14th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	11,009
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	15,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA *	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	15,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	15,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,038
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	15,650
9th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,120
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE, TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£82	£81	£72	£62
Return	161	144	136	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
[illegible]	DUMANA	8,427
[illegible]	DOMALA	8,422
1931. Mar. 26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£54	£60	£50
Return	£113	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
18	Alipore	Straits, China and Japan.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
24th	Razmak	Colombo
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept. 29th		
Oct. 6th 10 a.m.	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
8th	Karoa	East and South Africa via Marmagoa and Seyhelles.
8th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9 th	Vasna	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
11th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

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UNSURPASSED BONUS
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Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	2 Oct
Haku en Maru ..	10500	...	@31 Oct
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct	18 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov.
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	...	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Iyo Maru.	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	@16Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	14 Oct.	30 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov
Suwa Maru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	30 Oct	5 Nov
Asama Maru ..	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Lichibu Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.

Others are Orient-Seattle Pacific-American (East and West Coast, and Japan, Australia Services. Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Horniby Road, Bombay.
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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

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children can be made strong and fleshy by reading free book of Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., H.B.I.
PARBATIPUR, E.B. Ry., (Bengal).

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 4.
Jalarashmi, Memary, Moulmein.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 5.
Clan Macvicar, Rodgers, Dunkirk.
Sumatra Maru, Shinmuru, Kobe.
Dogra, Cavello, Java.
Wildenfels, Velde, Karachi.
Mundra, Gill, London.
Skuld, Roberg, Bangkok.

LOADING.
Oct. 4.
Steamer Gauge for Trieste.

S S Jalarasami:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steame Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 218 passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Satuday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macvicar:—Th J F Coy.'s steamer Clan Macvicar, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkrk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Dogra:—The T M Coy's steamer Dogra, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

S S Wildenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Wildenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Munda:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

SATURDAY, October 4, 1930.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
1 Wildenfels, Karachi, 5-10, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 18-10, M M and Co.
3 Kaga Maru, Yokohama, 14-10, N Y Kaisha.
6 Clan Macvicar, Dunkirk, 4-10, J Finlay and Co.
7 Mundra, London, 5-10, M M and Co.
8 Yselkirk, Antwerp, 14-10, E D Sassoon and Co.
11 C|Valencia, Karachi, 9-10, J Finlay and Co.
12 Circassia, L'pool, 8-10, Graham T Co.
14 Karoa, Durban, 8-10, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 5-10, O S Kaisha, Ltd.
3 Chakla, Karachi, 4-10, M M and Co.
4 Varela, Busreh, 3-10, M M and Co.
8 Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 4-10, L Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Dogra, Tuticorin, 5-10, T Morrison and Co.
DE Jalarashmi, Rangoon, NF, Scindia S N Co.
G Padma, M'Coast, 6-10, The New Bombay Steamship Ltd.
N Nirpura, Calcutta, 9-10, M M and Co.
P Fukko Maru, Australia, 7-10, T Morrison and Co.
Q Skuld, Bangkok, 5-10, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Darkunda 10-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 17-10-30, P and O Co.
Ranmak, 23-10-30, P and O Co.
Rawalpindi, 24-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 10-10-30, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, 6-10-30, G T Co.
C|London, 7-10-30, K N Co
Clan Mackentosh 15-10-30 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Japan 7-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wildenfels 1-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Schonfels 9-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels 20-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA
Arabia, 10-10-30, M Italiana.
Tabinia, 10-10-30, T M and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
George 6-10-30, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Dalhart, 13-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
City of Harvard 8-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 27-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Venice [illegible] F F Campbell and Co.
[illegible] ROTTERDAM.
[illegible] 30 [illegible] Stockholm [illegible] cotton

Co.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk, 5-10-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Malaca Maru, 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Hamburg Maru 19-10-30 O S Kaisha
Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 8-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Havre Maru 25-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-11-30, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 15-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata 20-11-30, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE.
Comorin, 10-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 11-10-30 M M & Co.
Khandalla, 28-10-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind 18-10-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia 6-10-30, G T Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
George NF, L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Yselkerk, 14-10-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karoa 8-10-30 M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra, NF, M M and Co.

FOR HONG.
Kaga Maru, 14-10-30 N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.
Gurna, NF, M M and Co.
Nurmahal NF, T M and Co.
Jalavihar, NF, S S N Co.
Jalarashmi, NF, S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nirpura, 9-10-30, M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.
C|Valencia, 9-10-30, K N Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 3,570, Headlam, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE
Gauge, 6,751, Patrick, L T Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 4,371, Munro, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Yselkerk, 4,520, Kinurer, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kaga Maru, 3,615, Tani, Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra, 1,677, Brady, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Jalavihar, 3,381, Park, S S N Co.
Gurna, 5,248, Brown, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi, 2,681, Munary, S S N Co.
Nurmahal, 3,379, Peet, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA
Nirpura 2975 Wilson M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.
C|Valncia, 4,536, Erving, K N Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karoa 3,329 Fishley M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Chakla, 3-10-30.
Padua 3-10-30
Nitravati 3-10-30
Wildenfels 3-10-30.

EXPORTS.
Oct. 4.

S S Mundra for London:—60 cwts Cassim, Amin and Sons.

For Havre:—1,000 cwts Linseed K M Nathoo; 4,031 cwts myrabolams, C Jiwanlal and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—9 bales wool raw, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 51 bales cotton thread waste, B Karsondas; 985 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Raili Bros.

For New York:—100 bales cotton waste, Indian Produce Export Co.

For Glasgow:—4,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

S S C|Valencia for Barcelona:—30 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—4 pots palma rose oil, Volkart Bros; 401 bales bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Leith:—1,600 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Yselkirk for Hamburg:—12,240 cwts groundnut oil cakes Volkart Bros; 1,040 cwts kardried, Volkart Bros.

Fo Antwerp:—2,000 cwts goondnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—2,040 cwts groundnut oil cakes, and 1,000 cwts Lniseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Skuld for Philadelphia:—23 bales goat skin, Shamjimal.

S S Kaga Maru for Shanghai:—2,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

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MEDICAL PROFESSION
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and used by the public for over 24 years past can be recommended with confidence to replace similar articles of foreign make.

CHEMICAL FOOD. SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE COMP. SYRUP OF COMP. GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.	EASTON SYRUP. SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA.

Alembic manufacture also consists of B. P. Tinctures, Extracts, Ayurvedic Drugs, Eau-de-Cologne, Alcohol absolute etc.
For particulars please write to:—
THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.
Princess Street, Bombay.

IMPORTS.
Oct. 4.

S S C|Valencia, Agents K Nixon and Co. from Liverpool:—255 cases machinery, 16 cases soap, 105 cases bolts and nuts, 105 cases whisky, 15 cases beerr, 78 cases tiles, 111 cass biscuits, 195, Mineral water, 45 cases provision, 64 cases old cloth, 101 cases cotton goods, 60 cases cotton yarn, 76 cases cottons, 100 loose tyres, 37 loose year, 415 bdles tubes, 40 bdles plates, 94 bdles nail anchors, 302 bdles Eware, 37 bdles Starina, 70 kegs lead, 250 bdles shets, 340 mdle bars, 272 drums paint.

From Glasgow:—26 cases cottons, 54 cases biscuits,s 59 cases boiler fitting, 394 cases Paper, 450 cases beer, 170 cases ale, 805 cases whisky, 3,237 pces firebricks, 4,464 pces plates.

From Marseilles:—30 cases indigo, 195 cases Mineral water, 275 cases liquor, 23 cases soap.

From Port Said:—55 cases Sardines.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 4.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.41-5/8
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.05-1/8
T. T. London on Brussels	34.84
T. T. London on Madrid	46.89
T. T. London on Milan	92.80
T. T. London on Berne	25.03
T. T. London on Paris	123.83
T. T. London Prague	163.80

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 4.
Rosario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Cargoes October quoted 29/3.
Barletta Russo, per 61½ lb. Cargoes October Sellers 28/6.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels, Afloat Sellers 29/4.
Wheat Choice, White Karachi, Parcels Oct. Sellers 29/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Oct. 4.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. per cwt. 7/9.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Bombay, Nov./Dec. per cwt. 7/10
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Karachi, Nov./Dec. per cwt. 7/10.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Oct. 4.
Fair Rio, No. 7 (Quality) Spot closed.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Oct. 4.
Cottonseed, Bombay ton Dec./Jan. quoted £5:2:6.
Castorseed, Bombay ton Oct./Nov. Sellers £13:15:0
Rapeseed, Toria ton Oct./Nov. Sellers £11:15:0

LINSEED.
London, Oct. 4.
Linseed, Calcutta ton Oct./Nov. Sellers £14:15:0
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. ton Oct./Nov. Sellers £12:15:0.
Linsed, Bombay ton Oct./Nov. Sellers £15:10:0

LINSEED OIL.
London, Oct. 4.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. Nov./Jan. Sellers 24/9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. Jan./April. Paid 24.

London, Oct. 4.
LONDON RUBBER.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed. lb. spot Sellers 4D.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 4.

December	10.44
January	10.51
December (New Contract)	10.43
January (New Contract)	10.50
March (New Contract)	10.71
May (New Contract)	10.91
July (New Contract)	11.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 4.

October	10.13
January	10.52
Middling Spot	10.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 4.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports. 66,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 15,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 4.

	Opening	Closing
October	5.55	5.54
November		5.56
December		5.54
January	5.72	5.80
February		5.74
March	5.83	5.80
April		5.84
May	5.91	5.90
June		5.93
July	5.99	5.99
August		6.02
September		6.05
October		6.10
Middling Spot		5.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 4.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.35
Scinde, Fine	3.60
Scinde, Superfine	3.70
Bengal, Good	3.10
Bengal, Fully Good	3.35
Bengal, Fine	3.60
Oomra, Good	3.35
Oomra, Fully Good	3.65
Oomra, Fine	3.95
Broach, Fully Good	4.05
Broach, Fine	4.30
Broach, Superfine	4.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 4.

November	8.80
December	8.88
January	8.94
March	9.12
May	9.27
July	9.36
Sakellarids, F. G. F. Spot	9.90

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 4.

Spot	15-1/2
Forward	15-1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, Oct. 4.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11-3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
London, Oct. 4.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 1-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 2-1/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 Months 2-11/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 3-3/4 per cent.

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J 4

BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1930.

PALESTINE MUSLIMS AND CHRISTIANS FIGHTING AGAIN.

Due To Christian Arabs Act Of Profanation.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Jerusalem—There is a tense feeling all over Palestine following the recent dispute between Moslem and Christian Arabs at Haifa over the ownership of the cemetery. The editor of a Christian newspaper was killed and several injured in the ensuing dispute.

The incident was regarded at the time as comparatively insignificant, but is now assuming alarming proportions. Growing ill-feeling is spreading to other parts of country.

A Christian Arab, yesterday, after Moslem midday prayers committed an act of profanation against Moslem religion and a fight ensued.—Reuter.

Lahore Outrage

—:o:—

KHAN BAHADUR AZIZ DESCRIBES HIS ORDEAL

Noticed Three Persons Aiming At Him.

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

Further inquiries into this morning's shooting incident show that Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz this morning when he was returning from his land in a car he heard a loud report like the firing of a gun. The chaffeur thought that a tyre had burst and immediately brought the car to a standstill. Thereafter more similar shots were heard and it was not until the chauffeur and the constable accompanying the Khan Bahadur were wounded did he realise that he was being fired at. He noticed three persons standing in a field close by aiming at him and firing with revolvers. The car was set in motion and the wounded were taken to hospital where they were admitted as in-patients. The Khan Bahadur thinks that in all fifteen shots were fired. None of them luckily hit but the driver was hit in the hip and the constable in the shoulder. A police party later proceeded to the spot but no news of any arrests is yet available.

The police searched various places in the city. The S. P. Lodge at 54 Lodge Road was twice searched this morning. The police took away registers containing the names of members and guests. It is understood that a man named Pandit Milkhiram has been arrested at Bhallas Shop, Anarkali.

Handwritten bills containing a photo of Bhagat Singh were found pasted on the gates of all the colleges and in certain parts of the city to-day. They were removed by the college authorities where such were pasted on college premises.

Kirtowal, a village in Lahore district, reports an armed dacoity in which a police constable and a village headman received injuries. Four dacoits were arrested on the spot and two at Kasur.—A. P.

TIRUPATI FESTIVAL AND FINE ILLUMINATIONS.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

TIRUPATI, Oct. 1.

The Dusserah festival this year in Tirupati attracted a very huge gathering of pilgrims, particularly on the "Garudotsavam." The majority of the pilgrims hailed from South India while there was also a fair number of pilgrims from the north as usual. The sanitary, police and other arrangements were excellent and there was no water scarcity, the Devasthanam having made elaborate preparations for the supply of drinking water.

FINE ILLUMINATIONS.

The outstanding feature of this year's festival was the artistic illumination of the temple and its surroundings. A flood light was fitted on the top of the hills which guided the pilgrims to the temple of God Venkatesa. The Gopuram or the entrance tower was also illuminated with about a thousand electric bulbs.

Another item in the illumination worth mentioning was the lighting of the Dhwajesthambam".

THE MAN BEHIND.

Mr. R. Seshasayee of Trichinopoly who with his assistants conducted the illumination. The illumination this year extended to every nook and corner of the town and the rugged pathways running along the seven hills were also lit, affording facilities to pilgrims to go up on foot by night instead of during the terrible heat of the day.

"KEEP THE FLAG FLYING."

—:o:—

Bombay Saraswats Determination.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed in Gamdevi on Sunday morning when the national flag was hoisted over the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings. Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta unfurled the flag.

Earlier Mrs. Perinben Captain presided at the flag salutation ceremony, to which the Prabhat Feris of Bombay were invited. From early morning Feris singing melodius songs poured into the compound behind the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall.

SARASWATS TO THE FORE.

The whole of Gamdevi and particularly members of the Kanara Saraswat community turned up at the function and participated in the flag salutation. Mrs. Captain expressed gratification at the fact that Saraswats were not lagging behind other communities in claiming their due share in the present national struggle. She appealed to the women to come forward and take part in the movement which was sure to bring them Swaraj.

DON'T FEAR JAILS.

A little later at the request of Dr. R. S. Samsi, Sjt. Jamnadas hoisted the national flag over the building. He hoped that behind the ceremony there was a determination, doggedness and fearlessness to keep the flag flying. Since the commencement of the national struggle Bombay had displayed marvellous patriotic fervour and he was sure the same enthusiasm would last till freedom was achieved. The movement had attracted world-wide attention but there was insidious propaganda started in Britain and here to belittle the great political upheaval in this country. They knew how the British won the great War by propaganda. But provided the people of this country placed freedom above every thing else propaganda would do them no harm.

He had just come out of the jail and although emaciated in body was unadaunted in spirit. He wanted to tell all those who were preparing to go to the jails—and he was sure there were many such among them—to have no fear of them.

The functions were held under the joint auspices of the Karnatak Workers' League and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj.

Pt. Milkhiram Released.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

Pandit Milkhiram, who was arrested in connection with the attempt to shoot Khan Bahadur Aziz, has been released after a search of his house by the police, who took away a photo of Bhagat Singh and an old diary from his house.

The house of Mr. Ramchandra, late editor of "Bande Mataram" was also searched.

The injuries sustained by Mr. Abdul Aziz's chauffeur are considered not very serious though it is reported that five bullets either passed through or lodged in his body.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY INTO GALVANISED SHEETS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

An enquiry into galvanised sheets has been referred to the Tariff Board by the Government of India.

The Board will hold a summary enquiry into this reference and hopes to submit its report by the end of October. The enquiry will be conducted at Messrs. Tata's Works at Jamshedpur and all firms or persons interested should submit their representations to the Board at that address at the earliest possible date, in any case not later than October 15, 1930.—A. P.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

Bombay women took out a huge procession on Friday to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

PUNITIVE POLICE IMPOSED ON BETUL.

—:o:—

Opening Dates Of Colleges.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 4.

To-day's Government Gazette announces the imposition of Punitive Police throughout Betul District and Chapter 1 of Intimidation Ordinance made applicable to the town and the civil station Saugor. The Science and Engineering Colleges will be reopened on the 6th. The opening of Law College has been postponed by the University from 6th to 8th instant.

The Agricultural College is closed upto June 1931, except fourth year students for whom the same will be reopened on 13th instant. All colleges to be reopened under the same conditions, applied to King Edward College, Amraoti.

C. P.'s NEW WAR LADY.

—:o:—

Anusuyabai Kale Elected.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Oct. 5.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale has been elected tenth President, C. P. Marathi War Council, vice Mr. Sherlekar arrested.

POLICE BAN ON GANDHIJI'S STATUE.

—:o:—

Being Taken In Procession.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Bhagalpur—Twenty volunteers in the town and two in the mofussil were arrested under Picketing Ordinance.

Kushtia Nishikanta Patra, editor "Jagaran" a vernacular weekly whose house was searched recently was arrested under 124-A in connection with the publication of an article. Mr. Patra was released on bail of Rs. 500.

Cuttack—A life-size earthen statue of Gandhiji was worshipped during the pujas and takli procession paraded through the streets, terminating in a meeting on Kathjori Sands in connection with Gandhiji's birthday celebrations which the Police refused permission to take in procession.

Health Of Prisoners In Hyderabad Prison

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Commissioner in Sind has issued the following Press note:—

The following facts regarding the health of prisoners convicted of offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement and now confined in the Hyderabad Prison are published for general information.

There are 22 B Class and 43 C Class prisoners, omitting 6 only very recently admitted. Of these 65 prisoners, there are 41 who weigh as much as or more than they weighed on the date of admission; there are 8 who weigh within 3 lbs. of their weight on the date of admission; and there are 6 who have lost between 3 and 6 lbs. in weight. In all these cases the present health of the prisoners is stated to be good.

RESEARCH AND TEACHING AT GOVT. ANAND CREAMERY.

"Their Value Justifies Its Existence"

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The Government of India have addressed an interesting letter to the Associated Chambers regarding the Government creamery at Anand, competing with private enterprise. The letter says: "I am to point out that the creamery at Anand was acquired by the Agricultural Department in order to provide facilities for research experiment and training in dairying, on commercial lines and that it is being maintained solely for this purpose. Its output is maintained at the lowest possible figure consistent with efficient dischage of its functions as a teaching and research institution, and is sold at the highest prices obtainabe.

NOT A SERIOUS RIVAL.

During the year ending 31st March, the creamery manufactured 77,134 lbs. of butter of which 24,740 lbs. were supplied to Government departments, and only 52394 lbs. or about 143 lbs. per day were sold in the open market. This quantity is so small a percentage of the output of butter that the creamery cannot be regarded as in any way a serious competitor with private enterprise.

PROMOTING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

There is now no foundation for the statement that the creamery is working at a loss as during the year ending 31st March 1930 its commercial activities resulted in a profit of Rs. 13,807. During the 2 years ending March, no less than 139 students were trained at the creamery. The training they have received has had the effect of promoting private enterprise as a large number of them were subsequently engaged in business on their own account. Important experimental and research work is being done at the creamery on the treatment of village milk for long distance transport, the manufacture of acid and renets. In the matter of butter making, ghee-boiling, and manufacture of condensed milk, in the opinion of the Government of India, the value of reasearch and teaching work which is carried on at the creamery fully justifies its continuance.

"PULLY WEIGHT AS LOYAL ALLY"

—:o:—

Sir A. Hydari Represents Hyderabad In R. T. C.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

For the first time since the reign of George Third, a representative of the Hyderabad State will attend the official Conference in England when Sir Akbar Hydari participates in the Round Table Conference.

Sir Akbar and members of the Hyderabad delegation arrived today and were met at Victoria Station by a representative of the Secretary of State. A bouquet of carnations was presented to Lady Hydari by Lord Headley, and Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, President of the Western Islamic Federation, presented Sir Akbar with a basket of fruit. The latter, interviewed, said: "We shall pull our weight on behalf of the Empire as a loyal ally of the Empire in war-time."—Reuter.

A Gazette Extraordinary states that Mr. Narendra Nath Lahiri, retired District and Sessions Judge, has been appointed as Commissioner in place of Rai Durga Prasad Ghosh Bahadur, retired District and Sessions Judge, resigned, of the Special Tribunal trying the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSES

—:o:—

Lord Cecil's Impassioned Appeal.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Geneva.—The Assembly session closed to-day with the adoption of the report dealing with the amendment of the Covenant directed to bring the Covenent into harmony with the Kellogg Pact for outlawing war. Lord Cecil in a speech regretted that the report involved postponement of the matter till the next year, but was glad of the progress made by the alternative draft before the Assembly. He concluded with an impassioned appeal (as that was probably the last time that would address the Assembly) that faint hearts should not hamper the stronghearted in their efforts to achieve the great objects of the League.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN MADRAS PENITENTIARY.

—:o:—

Prisoners Demand Supply Of Raw Rice.

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

Raghava Rao Gupta a C class Satyagraha prisoner in the Madras Penitentiary had been on hunger-strike for a fortnight on the ground that he was refused raw rice by the jail authorities.

It appears that he was removed to the jail hospital and fed forcibly on eggs and sooji. The report received by the Government shows that he has been persuaded to end his hunger-strike this afternoon.

It is understood that the question of supplying raw rice to C class prisoners is engaging the Government's attention.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVT. WILL NOT INTERFERE.

—:o:—

With Jute Prices In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

It is understood that the Bengal Government are anxiously considering the jute situation and are likely to issue a statement on the subject in the near future, but in view of the suggestions as to the possible action by the Government, which have been made in the press and elsewhere, and in order to remove any misapprehensions which may have been arisen from them, the Associated Press is authorised to state that the Government have no intention of intervening in the market either by purchasing jute or guaranteeing prices.—A. P.

AMBAJI TARANGA LINE SANCTIONED.

—:o:—

Danta Durbar's New Venture.

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The Railway Board have recently sanctioned a proposal by Danta Durbar for construction of a line of Railway on Metre Gauge from Taranga Hill to Ambaji Mata, a length of 35 miles, as an extension of Gaekwar's Mehsana-Taranga Hill Railway.

On resumption of the line the Durbar is prepared to hand it over to B. B. and C. I Railway for working on terms which have been agreed upon. The railway will for the most part lie in Danta State, while a short length of about a mile will pass through Baroda and Palanpur States. It is proposed to divide the line into two sections of which the first will be 18 miles in length and the second 17 miles.

Construction of the first section will be taken in hand at once and after it has been opened, the second will be taken in hand. A fair-weather line will be laid from the terminal point of the first section to Ambaji Mata, which will facilitate the movement of traffic to that point and will also be useful for construction of the second section.

The new railway will open up the fertile portion of the State and also will carry a heavy pilgrim traffic to shrines of Ambaji Mata.

Health Conditions In Bombay Presidency.

—:o:—

During the week that ended on 27th ultimo there were in all 3,393 attacks and 1,340 deaths due to cholera against 2,792 and 1,145 in the previous week. Including Town Circles Panch Mahals District reported 12 attacks and 2 deaths against 24-18. Surat 4 attacks and 2 deaths against nil; East Khandesh 411 attacks and 185 deaths against 411-171; West Khandesh 254 attacks and 102 deaths against 186-69; Nasik 223 attacks and 92 deaths against 279-141; Thana 23 attacks and 16 deaths against nil, Poona 166 attacks and 67 deaths against 156-73; Ahmednagar 368 attacks and 130 deaths against 388-129; Sholapur 471 attacks and 158 deaths against 591-288; Satara 984 attacks and 412 deaths against 525-207; Belgaum 177 attacks and 34 deaths against 96-10 and Bijapur 299 attacks and 139 deaths against 133-57.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 195 attacks and 108 deaths from plague against 108 and 55 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles are as follows:—

Surat 3 attacks and 1 death against 5-0; Thana 4 attacks and 5 deaths against 3-2; Ratnagiri 4 attacks and 2 deaths against 2-0; Belgaum 58 attacks and 38 deaths against 32-14; Dharwar 122 attacks and 62 deaths against 64-35; Bijapur 3 attacks and nil death against nil and Bombay City one attacks and death against nil.

NEGRO WINS WORLD'S BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

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LONDON, Oct. 5.

Paris—At Velodrome d'Hiver in fifteen-round contest for World's Bantam Weight title, Al Brown, Panama Negro (Holder), beat Eugene Huat (France) on points.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON RAJSHAHI JAILOR.

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Force Used On Politicals And 3 Injured.

RAJSHAHI, Oct. 4.

According to further particulars regarding the trouble in Rajshahi Central Jail the jailor of the Jail is said to have been assaulted by political prisoners, three of whom were dissatisfied with the special pujah diet.

This is stated to have occurred on the evening of September, 30, when the jailor went to discuss the matter with them and he received bruises. On the evening of October 1, a thick rope of torn jail clothing was found in a ward of Division 3 (political prisoners).

This was presumed by the jail authorities to be a devise for escape, whereupon the Superintendent ordered all the prisoners to be searched. They being in bed, objected to the search at night, and refused to leave their beds.

Force was used to remove them and in the process three prisoners were slightly hurt. The search was successfully carried out. It is understood that the Inspector-General of Prisons Bengal visited the jail yesterday in this connection.—A. P.

BIRKENHEAD'S ASHES BURRIED AT CHARLTON.

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LONDON, Oct.

Viscount Furneaux, new of Birkenhead, his mother, King Georgos of Greece, Mr. Churchill and Sir Austen Chamberlain were among mourners at the burial of Lord Birkenhead's ashes at Charlton, Oxfordshire.—Reuter.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

York & Lancs Win The Cup.

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

In the final of the Durand Football Tournament to-day, the York and Lancs, beat the Leicesters by two goals to nil. The Viceroy, presenting the Cup, complimented the teams on their clean and fast game.—A. P.

RELIEF WORK IN SIND.

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Sri Ramkrishna Mission's Activity.

The Ramakrishna Mission relief works in Sind have, from its five centres, (1) Nasirabad (Larkana), (2) Rustom-Khanpur (Shikarpur), (3) Rohri, (4) Ghotki, (5) Ubairo (Sukkur), distributed 109 maunds 25 seers of wheat and rice, 853 pieces of new cloth and shirts, Rs. 25 cash to 1,565 recipients of 645 families and 169 maunds 20 seers of fodder to 339 cattle of 70 villages last week ending on the 27th September, 1930, over and above more than 2,000 maunds of food and fodder, 1,531 pieces of new cloth in previous weeks.

The present works require to be continued for some time more. The helpless looted families badly require some indispensable utensils for their daily use and also some blankets against the coming winter. Any contribution will be most thankfully received by (1) Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay; (2) R. K. Mission Relief Camp, Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Shikarpur, Sind; (3) Seth Manoobhai Doongersey Joshi, Bomtay Bazar, Karachi.

NAGPUR CITIZENS CONDEMN R. T. C. DELEGATES

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(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

Under the auspices of the Dalit War Council a huge public meeting was held yesterday in the Chitnavis Park under the presidentship of Sjt. Shanjibhai Kotah. The resolution condemning the delegates to the Round Table Conference was proposed by Tanbaji Damdhare and unanimously adopted Mr. Umaji Khandekar and Master Ramtake were the speakers. While concluding, the President condemned all the Delegates and especially Dr. Moonje and Tambe of his own Province.

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